THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,

And Manufacturing & Mercantile Advertiser.

Vol. 40.

FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 18, 1825.

Vol 3....No. 25.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING BY
DAVID MACLEAN,
FOURTH, BETWEEN MARKET & WOOD-STREETS.
At $2 per annum, payable in advance.
☞Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

PITTSBURGH FLINT GLASS-WORKS

Bakewell, Page & Bakewell,

HAVE, in addition to their former assortment, of plain, moulded and cut Glass, which is now very complete,

LA FAYETTE and MEDALION
Tumblers, Ornaments, &c.

Which they offer for sale at very reduced prices.
Pittsburgh, March 11, 1825—tf.

The Partnership OF *M'CREA AND M'CLURE,*

IS this day DISSOLVED, by mutual consent The books and accounts will be settled by John M'Crea.

John M'Crea,
Matthew M'Clure.
Wilkinsburgh, February 1, 1825. [M 11—3]

Lawrence & Bainbridge,

AUCTION & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Louisville, Ky.

Have formed a co-partnership with
JAMES ANDERSON, JR.

The business will in future be conducted under the firm of

B. LAWRENCE & CO.

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James Hughes Esq. *John Bustard,* Louisville.
J & G. R. Gilmore, B Hayden Cincinnati.
Knox & M'Kee, Wheeling.
James Riddle & Son, Eichbaum & Johnston, Wm. Bell, Jr. Wm. Anderson, R. Lindell, Pittsburgh.
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TAKES the liberty to inform his friends and the public, that he continues to carry on the manufactory of Copper and Tin ware, &c. at his old stand, next door to the corner of Second and Wood-streets, east side, where he keeps a general assortment of Stills, wash kettles, tea kettles, tin ware, *&c. &c.* which he offers wholesale and retail, low for cash or barter. Andeson's patent stills, Fuller's kettles, salt pipe, Slater's patent cooking machines, for steam boats and hotels, &c made to order at the shortest notice

Lewis Peterson.
Oct. 1824—tf

THE PITTSBURGH Manufacturing Association

Have received, in addition to their former stock,

100 doz.	SCYTHES, prime quality, warranted,
100	SICKLES,
75	SPADES and SHOVELS,
75	SOCKET SHOVELS,
10,000 lbs.	COPPERAS,
2,000	COTTON YARN, Nos. 5 a 10.

Writing, Wrapping and Printing PAPER,
WOOL CARDING MACHINES,
MACHINE CARDS and COMB PLATE,

Which they will sell at Wholesale Manufacturers' Prices.

George Cochran, *of Rich'd.*
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NEW AND ELEGANT MAP OF THE UNITED STATES.

PROPOSALS

FOR PUBLISHING, BY SUBSCRIPTION, A NEW AND SPLENDID FOUR SHEET

MAP OF THE UNITED STATES,

Extending from the British Province of New Brunswick on the East, to the state of Missouri, on the West; and from the twenty-ninth to the forty-ninth degrees of north latitude: a space which embraces the entire region, occupied by the various States and organized Territories of the North American Union. Projected and drawn

BY H. S. TANNER,
Author of the New American Atlas, Map of North America, &c.

THIS MAP will be founded on and embrace, generally the valuable and original matter contained in the "American Atlas," published by the author of the proposed Map, to which will be added the result of various surveys and explorations recently completed, and such as are now in progress, and may be finished previous to the publication of the work

The projection adopted for the proposed Map is similar to that selected for the Maps of the different states contained in the Atlas just mentioned, by which the meridians and parallels of latitude are made to intersect at right angles, as nearly as a due regard to the laws of the decrease of the former would admit. This mode of projecting Maps on an extensive scale, represents the various quadrilateral figures similar to those on the Artificial Globe, and affords a very near approximation, in other respects, to the earth itself; distances in any direction may be accurately ascertained with facility, by the application of the simple scale; the respective diagonals of the intersecting lines of projection, are of *equal length* throughout the Map; it obviates that extreme distortion which results from the use of what is called "plane projection," in which the parallels of latitude are represented by *straight lines;* and in fine, it represents to the understanding a *picture* of the corresponding feature of the Natural Globe, as near its original, as such a representation can possibly be given to a plane surface.

In connecting the various materials collected together for the Map, certain established points will be adhered to as *land marks* or guides for latitude and longitude; to which the local surveys, &c. will be made to conform. Particular reference will, however, be had to such propositions as shall have been subjected to the most frequent and scientific observations of men of known skill, whose deductions will be compared, and if found to differ on any material point, such position will be adopted as a due regard to the character for accuracy of the respective observers, taken in connexion with the advantages or disadvantages that may have attended their operations, may dictate.

The recent survey of the northern boundary of the United States, made in conformity to the treaty of Ghent, will constitute the basis of so much of the proposed Map as was embraced within the range of that survey; and the survey of the Atlantic and Gulf Coast, made by order of the Navy department, will be used for the basis of the southern and eastern portions of it. For the intermediate space recourse will be had to the latest information regarding its general configuration, its seas, lakes and islands, mountains, hills and valleys; and generally, such a view of its physical Geography will be given, as will afford an agreeable and instructive picture of the region brought into view.

With respect to the civil and political divisions of the United States, their *state* and *county* boundaries, &c. access will be had, in the first place to the latest and most authentic treaties and other legal documents; and in the absence of these, other sources of information will be sedulously sought for.

Especial care will be observed to delineate all the existing and contemplated Canals, Roads, and such other *internal improvements* as shall be deemed of general utility, or calculated to promote the commercial intercourse between the remote sections of our extensive country. Distances from place to place, on all important roads, will be distinctly denoted by figures, and the Turnpike and great leading roads, and those of minor importance, will be distinguished by appropriate characters. The insertion of the roads and distances, together with the post and other towns of any importance, will render the proposed Map a valuable auxillary to the traveller as well as the man of business; and will, when taken in connexion with the immense mass of other geographical detail, embodied within its scope, present a full and satisfactory view, at once useful, ornamental, and of covenient reference.

The spaces usually kept blank in maps of this description, will be filled by valuable statistical and topographical information, exhibiting a condensed summary of the population, extent in miles and acres of the United States generally, and of each separate state; together with some brief remarks on the soil, produce, &c. The size of the Map will be five feet four, by four feet eight inches.

It is equally the desire of the publisher to render the proposed Map extensively useful, and to place it within the reach of persons of every class of the community; he will therefore, spare neither pains nor expense to insure the accomplishment of the former object; and, with a view of effecting the latter, he has fixed the price of the Map at the very low sum of Eight Dollars each until subscriptions for 500 copies shall have been obtained, when the price shall be enhanced to *ten dollars* each

Subscriptions will continue to be received at the store of the Publisher, corner of Fourth and Walnut Street, Philadelphia, at the reduced price, until the subsbription shall be filled agreeably to the preceding article.

N. S. TANNER,
Geographer and Map Seller.

☞ Letters on the subject must come free of postage.
[February 25—5]

NOTICE.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to all persons interested, that the President and Managers of the New Hope Delaware Bridge Company, have assigned the proceeds of the tolls of the New-Hope Delaware Bridge, and all the real and personal property and effects of the said Company, for the payment of their debts, in the manner set forth in two instruments of writing, executed and bearing date the 9th day of October last past, and recorded in the Recorder's Office of Bucks County, Pa. All persons having claims against the said President and Managers of the New-Hope Delaware BridgeCompany, are hereby notified, that all such claims must be presented at the Office of the New-Hope Delaware Bridge Company, within twelve months from the 9th day of October last, or be excluded from the benefits of the said assignment, agreeable to a provision therein made.

The undersigned assignees will meet at the Office of the Company, at New-Hope, on the 1st Wednesday of every month, until the 9th October, 1825, for the purpose of receiving claims and transacting business under the said assignment.

JOHN C. PARRY, New-Hope.
JOHN BUCKMAN,
No. 19, Sansom St. Philadelphia.
MAHLON K. TAYLOR,
Taylorsville, Bucks county,
Assignees.

Nov. 25, 1824. [Dec.3 190.]

New-Stourbridge Flint Glass-Works, Pittsburgh.

FLINT GLASS,

CONSISTING OF
PLAIN, ENGRAVED, AND FANCY CUT,
Of every description,
Manufactured at the above Establishment, by
JOHN ROBINSON,

AND in point of quality, equal if not superior to any thing of the kind manufactured in the United States.

The citizens of Pittsburgh, and of the western country generally, are respectfully invited to call at the Works, on the corner of First and Ross, Scotch-Hill, and examine the Glass.

Orders will be gratefully acknowledged, and will receive punctual and prompt attention.

A large and general assortment will be kept constantly on hand, that orders can be filled at the shortest notice.

Nov. 28—tf.

TO PRINTERS.

ON HAND, FOR SALE,
A new Super-Royal, one pull, Lever
PRINTING PRESS.

IT will be sold cheap. Apply to the subscriber, Printing Press Maker, Pittsburgh.

Charles Artzt.

July 2 tf.

COMMISSION HOUSE, Louisville, Ky.

THE UNDERSIGNED, having entered into Partnership, under the firm of
BUCHANAN & STARKEY,
For the purpose of transacting
A General Commission, Receiving & Forwarding Business,
In this place, tender their services to their friends and the public, and pledge themselves to a faithful discharge of all business confided to them.

George Buchanan,
George Starkey.
February 4, 1825—3mo.

REFERENCES.

Jno. Bustard Wm. G. Bakewell & Co.	Louisville.
James Woods & Co. Kirkman & Erwin,	Nashville.
George Boggs, Jr. T. & J. Kirkman, A. Buchanan & Co.	Florence.
John Flack, James Buchanan,	New-York.
Washington Jackson, William Strothers,	Philadelphia.
Allen & Grant, Bakewell, Page & Bakewell, Robert Peebles.	Pittsburgh.

Public Notice is Hereby Given,

THAT the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J H. Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers trading under the firm of *R. Patterson & Lambdin,* have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.
Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf.

ADAMS & HUTCHESON

HAVE just received on Consinment, at their WAREHOUSE in FRONT, near Market-Street, a quantity of

American Patent
WOOD SCREWS

Assorted, from 5-8 to 1½ inch, from the Manufactory of Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co., of Phillipsburg, Pa. which they offer for sale at the Philadelphia prices.

—*ALSO IN STORE.*—

Juniata Bar Iron	Trotter's Rifle Powder
Ditto Nails & Brads	Kentucky man. Tobacco
Geneva Window Glass	Feathers, &c.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 24, 1824.—ly

For Rent,

A BRASS FOUNDRY,—Shop Tools and patterns,—on moderate terms. Inquire of the subscriber.

ALSO,

A large Brick WAREHOUSE, situate in Front, near Market street.

Geo. Miltenberger.
February 11, 1825.

SELECT SCHOOL.

IN consequence of the impaired state of his health, the subscriber will open a SELECT SCHOOL, on the 1st of April next, in Fourth, between Market and Perry streets, in the commodious building recently occupied by Messrs. Page & Gray. As the number of pupils will be limited, the price of tuition will be enhanced to $5 per quarter, including quills, pencils, and ink. Prompt payment for tuition will be expected on the first of October, January, July and April, whether the term of a quarter shall have expired or not. Every exertion shall be made to expedite the progress of the pupils. Persons desirous of availing themselves of the advantages that this School will afford, will please register their names previously to the first of April next; but a preference will be given to a select number. from the school now under the superintendence of the subscriber.

N. R. Smith.

☞All persons indebted to the subscriber for tuition, are earnestly requested to make payment on or before the first of April next.
March 5—4t. N. R. S.

An Ordinance,

Providing for the redemption of old, torn, and defaced City Bills.

BE IT ORDAINED *and enacted, by the citizens of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled,* That the Mayor be and is hereby authorized and required to procure and have City Bills, of the denomination of One and Two Dollars, to the amount of Six Thousand Dollars, one half of which to be in One Dollar bills and the whole to bear interest from the date of their emission.

That the said City Bills, when prepared in blank, shall be delivered to the Treasurer, who shall receipt to the Mayor for the same, and shall sign, date, number and issue the same, exclusively for the redemption of old, torn and defaced City Bills now in circulation, and the said Bills, by this Ordinance directed to be issued, shall be redeemed and payable in fines, forfeitures, debts and taxes, now due or hereafter to become due to the city, and that the faith and corporate property of the city be pledged for the redemption of the same.

Ordained and enacted into a law, in Council, the 26th day of February, A D 1825.

Alex Johnston, Jr.
Prest. Com. Council.
Attest—E. J. ROBERTS, *Clk. Com. Coun.*
James Ross,
Prest. Sel. Council.
THOMAS BAIRD, *Clk. Sel. Council, pro tem.*
March 5—3t.

THE AMERICAN Fire Insurance Company, Of the City of Philadelphia,

WILL make insurance on the most reasonable terms, against loss or danger by Fire, on property of every description, viz:—On Dwelling Houses, Mills, Barns, Factories, &c. of brick, stone or wood. Merchandise, Books, and Household Furniture. Insurances on brick or stone buildings may be made perpetual; other property may be insured for seven years, in which case the premium for six years will only be charged.

The very inconsiderable sum demanded for a perfect indemnification for the consequence of fire, and the well known promptitude with which all claims upon this office have been settled, offer the strongest inducement to every one to secure their property and effects from the ravages of that destructive element. Ten dollars per annum may save a man from ruin, and a family from beggary, and the business must be unprofitable indeed, that cannot afford so small an annual sum.

In case of perpetual insurance, the money deposited as premiums may be resumed at the pleasure of the assured, and the policy cancelled.

The Company is prohibited by its charter, from engaging in any insurance save that of loss by fire, which, with an ample Capital, constantly and profitably invested in the best securities give it a just title to public confidence.

Geo. Cochran, of Rich'd.
Pittsburgh, March 4—tf. *AGENT.*

Patent Mathematical Tayloring.

JOHN M'COMBS, TAYLOR,

North side of 4th, and one door west of Market Street,

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public, that he still continues to use the system of Mathematical Tayloring invented by Mr. Allen Ward, of Philadelphia, and which is now generally introduced in several of the principal cities and towns in the United States.

This system of cutting garments is calculated, in an eminent degree, to combine neatness and durability; and is acknowledged to be far superior to all other systems, by some of the best and most experienced workmen; for it possesses the very great advantage of being applicable to every size, form and fashion—and therefore justly merits the attention of all Master Taylors.

The newest London and Philadelphia Fashions are just received from Mr. Allen Ward. Also—The Lady's Riding Habit, direct from Paris, cut agreeably to the above patent system, and braided in the first style. This Riding Habit is well calculated to please ladies of taste.

☞Taylors wishing to purchase Patent Rights for using this ingenious and useful invention, are informed that J. M'Combs is fully empowered by Mr. Ward to sell them on moderate terms. Those purchasing rights will be furnished with a book of Plates, together with a Protractor and Scales necessary for using the same.

March 4—6t

TO LET,

Two Dwelling Houses
In Fourth near Market street.

Two large WARE HOUSES and a DWELLING HOUSE in Front street, between Wood and Market streets.

A DWELLING HOUSE and STORE ROOM, in Market Street, opposite the Allegheny Bridge.

Three DWELLING HOUSES and STORE ROOMS, now finishing, at the corner of Market and Liberty streets.

ALSO ON GROUND RENT,
TWELVE LOTS, on Smithfield Street, between Fourth Street and Diamond Alley.
Possession given the 1st of April. Apply to

H. Holdship.
February 18—tf

Blackwood's Magazine.

Wilder & Campbell,

Booksellers, No. 142, Broadway, New-York,

HAVE made such arrangements with the publishers of Blackwood's Magazine as will enable them to furnish it to subscribers at *seven dollars* per year, payable in advance, being the price at which it is published in Edinburgh.—Gentlemen desirous of having the work are respectfully requested to send in their names at an early period, to enable them to determine what quantity to order. The numbers will be promptly delivered to subscribers in the city as soon as received, or sent per mail, as may be directed. Gentlemen at a distance will bear in mind to be *explicit* in giving their address. Blackwood will commence with this year, leaving Liverpool on the first of February, and first of every month afterwards.

In addition to an extensive collection of Books in the various departments of Literature and Science on hand, they are receiving, by every packet, new supplies of interesting works in Chemistry, Architecture, Botany, Zoology, Mineralogy, Mathematics, the Fine Arts, &c.; and particularly in *Operative Mechanical Science,* in all their varied branches: works selected by Mr. Campbell, as most adapted to the wants of this growing country.

W. & C. aim at making their establishment a *focus* at which most of the Foreign Publications may be found, or the channel through which they may be procured on the most reasonable terms. London Catalogues furnished to order, at cost.

☞To those who wish to give orders for specific foreign works, they flatter themselves that they are enabled to present facilities seldom offered to the public. The residence of the junior partner in London, who personally attends to all purchases entrusted to him—an extensive correspondence on the Continent of Europe—the regular sailing of the packets every 8th day—with reasonable charges, altogether make it an object for those gentlemen wishing to avail themselves of such a channel of communication.

W. & C. receive subscriptions for the following American Periodicals.

Everett's American Annual Register of History and Politics,	$5 00 pr. yr.
The United States' Literary Gazette.—Boston, semi monthly,	5 00
The Museum of Foreign Literature and Sience, monthly,	6 00
Annals of the Lyceum of Natural History of New York,	2 00 pr. vol.
Journal of the Academy of Natural Science of Philadelphia,	2 00
Silliman's Journal of Science,	1 50 pr. no.
Chapman's Philadelphia Journal of the Medical and Physical Sciences, quarterly,	5 00 pr. yr.
New Monthly Magazine, reprinted in Boston,	6 00
Mechanics' Magazine, do. weekly in New York,	4 00
Atlantic Magaz. do. monthly, N.Y.	6 00

Prices at which Wilder & Campbell import the following Periodical Works, and others when required at the same rate, payable half yearly in advance.

	Sterling cost pr No.	Pr.Yr.
Westminster Review (quarterly)	6s.	$6 00
Cambridge do	» 6s.	7 00
Edinburgh do	» 6s.	7 00
Quarterly do	» 6s.	7 00
Retrospective do	» 5s.	6 00
Knights Magazine	» 6s.	7 00
Pamphleteer	» 6s. 6d	8 00
Brande's Journal of Science, edited at the Royal Institution of Great Britain	» 7s 6d	9 00
Jameson's Edin. Philo. Jour.	» 7s 6d	9 00
*Brewster's Edin. Philo. Jou.	» 7s 6d	9 00
Zoological Journal	» 10s	12 00
Eclectic Review (monthly)	2s 6d	9 00
Monthly do	» 2s 6d	9 00
British Critic	» 2s 6d	9 00
New Monthly Magazine	» 3s 6d	13 00
London Magazine	» 2s 6d	9 00
European do	» 2s 6d	9 00
Blackwood's do	» 2s	7 50
Constable's Edinburgh Mag.	» 2s 6d	7 00
Gentleman's Magazine	» 2s 6d	9 00
	2s	7 50
Sporting do	» 2s 6d	9 00
Philosophical do	» 2s 6d	9 00
Ackerman's Repository	» 4s	15 00
La Belle Assemblee	» 3s	10 50
Missionary Register	» 1s 6d	6 00
Annals of Philosophy	» 2s 6d	9 00
Asiatic Journal	» 2s 6d	9 00
Repertory of Arts	» 3s	10 50
Monthly Magazine (14 Nos)	» 2s	8 75
Monthly CriticalGazette(new)	» 2s	7 50
Lond.Jour.of Arts and Scien.	» 2s 6d	7 50
Curtis's Botanical Magazine	» 3s 6d	13 50
Ladies' Magazine	» 2s	7 50
Bell's Weekly Messenger(weekly)		
Literary Gazette	»	10 00
Examiner	» 8d	10 00
Mechanic's Magazine	» 8d	10 00
Mirror	»	5 00
Chemist	»	4 00
MEDICAL.		6 00
Lond.Med and Phys. Jour (mthly)	2s 6d	9 00
Do do do Rep.	2s 6d	9 00
Bell's Quarterly Jour. (quarterly)	6s	7 00
Edin.Med. and Surg. Journal	» 6s	7 00
Johnson's Quarterly Review	» 6s	7 00

*A supply on hand—No. 3 just published.
[Mar. 11—[illegible]]

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10,000 lbs. COPPERAS.
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Agent
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The projection adopted for the proposed Map is similar to that selected for the Maps of the different states contained in the Atlas just mentioned, by which the meridians and parallels of latitude are made to intersect at right angles, as nearly as a due regard to the laws of the decrease of the former would admit. This mode of projecting Maps on an extensive scale, represents the various quadrilateral figures similar to those on the Artificial Globe, and affords a very near approximation, in other respects, to the earth itself; distances in any direction may be accurately ascertained with facility, by the application of the simple scale; the respective diagonals of the intersecting lines of projection, are of *equal length* throughout the Map; it obviates that extreme distortion which results from the use of what is called "plane projection," in which the parallels of latitude are represented by *straight lines;* and in fine, it represents to the understanding a *picture* of the corresponding feature of the Natural Globe, as near its original, as such a representation can possibly be given to a plane surface.

In connecting the various materials collected together for the Map, certain established points will be adhered to as *land marks* or guides for latitude and longitude: to which the local surveys, &c. will be made to conform. Particular reference will, however, be had to such propositions as shall have been subjected to the most frequent and scientific observations of men of known skill, whose deductions will be compared, and if found to differ on any material point, such position will be adopted as a due regard to the character for accuracy of the respective observers, taken in connexion with the advantages or disadvantages that may have attended their operations, may dictate.

The recent survey of the northern boundary of the United States, made in conformity to the treaty of Ghent, will constitute the basis of so much of the proposed Map as was embraced within the range of that survey; and the survey of the Atlantic and Gulf Coast, made by order of the Navy department, will be used for the basis of the southern and eastern portions of it. For the intermediate space recourse will be had to the latest information regarding its general configuration, its seas, lakes and islands, mountains, hills and valleys; and generally, such a view of its physical Geography will be given, as will afford an agreeable and instructive picture of the region brought into view.

With respect to the civil and political divisions of the United States, their *state* and *county* boundaries, &c. access will be had, in the first place to the latest and most authentic treaties and other legal documents; and in the absence of these, other sources of information will be sedulously sought for.

Especial care will be observed to delineate all the existing and contemplated Canals, Roads, and such other *internal improvements* as shall be deemed of general utility, or calculated to promote the commercial intercourse between the remote sections of our extensive country. Distances from place to place, on all important roads, will be distinctly denoted by figures, and the Turnpike and great leading roads, and those of minor importance, will be distinguished by appropriate characters. The insertion of the roads and distances, together with the post and other towns of any importance, will render the proposed Map a valuable auxillary to the traveller as well as the man of business; and will, when taken in connexion with the immense mass of other geographical detail, embodied within its scope, present a full and satisfactory view, at once useful, ornamental, and of covenient reference.

The spaces usually kept blank in maps of this description, will be filled by valuable statistical and topographical information, exhibiting a condensed summary of the population, extent in miles and acres of the United States generally, and of each separate state; together with some brief remarks on the soil, produce, &c. The size of the Map will be five feet four, by four feet eight inches.

It is equally the desire of the publisher to render the proposed Map extensively useful, and to place it within the reach of persons of every class of the community; he will therefore, spare neither pains nor expense to insure the accomplishment of the former object; and, with a view of effecting the latter, he has fixed the price of the Map at the very low sum of Eight Dollars each until subscriptions for 500 copies shall have been obtained, when the price shall be enhanced to *ten dollars* each

Subscriptions will continue to be received at the store of the Publisher, corner of Fourth and Walnut Street, Philadelphia, at the reduced price, until the subsbription shall be filled agreeably to the preceding article.

N. S. TANNER,
Geographer and Map Seller.

☞ Letters on the subject must come free of postage.
[February 25—5]

NOTICE.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to all persons interested, that the President and Managers of the New Hope Delaware Bridge Company, have assigned the proceeds of the tolls of the New-Hope Delaware Bridge, and all the real and personal property and effects of the said Company, for the payment of their debts, in the manner set forth in two instruments of writing, executed and bearing date the 9th day of October last past, and recorded in the Recorder's Office of Bucks County, Pa. All persons having claims against the said President and Managers of the New-Hope Delaware Bridge Company, are hereby notified, that all such claims must be presented at the Office of the New Hope Delaware Bridge Company, within twelve months from the 9th day of October last, or be excluded from the benefits of the said assignment, agreeable to a provision therein made.

The undersigned assignees will meet at the Office of the Company, at New-Hope, on the 1st Wednesday of every month, until the 9th October, 1825, for the purpose of receiving claims and transacting business under the said assignment.

JOHN C. PARRY, New-Hope.
JOHN BUCKMAN,
No. 19, Sansom St. Philadelphia.
MAHLON K. TAYLOR,
Taylorsville, Bucks county,
Assignees.

Nov. 25, 1824. [Dec.3 190.]

New-Stourbridge
Flint Glass-Works, Pittsburgh.

FLINT GLASS,
CONSISTING OF
PLAIN, ENGRAVED, AND FANCY CUT,
Of every description,
Manufactured at the above Establishment, by
JOHN ROBINSON,

AND in point of quality, equal if not superior to any thing of the kind manufactured in the United States.

The citizens of Pittsburgh, and of the western country generally, are respectfully invited to call at the Works, on the corner of First and Ross, Scotch Hill, and examine the Glass.

Orders will be gratefully acknowledged, and will receive punctual and prompt attention.

A large and general assortment will be kept constantly on hand, that orders can be filled at the shortest notice.

Nov. 28—tf.

TO PRINTERS.

ON HAND, FOR SALE,
A new Super-Royal, one pull, Lever
PRINTING PRESS.

IT will be sold cheap. Apply to the subscriber, Printing Press Maker, Pittsburgh.

Charles Artzt.

July 2 tf.

COMMISSION HOUSE,
Louisville, Ky.

THE UNDERSIGNED, having entered into Partnership, under the firm of
BUCHANAN & STARKEY,
For the purpose of transacting
A General Commission,
Receiving & Forwarding Business,
In this place, tender their services to their friends and the public, and pledge themselves to a faithful discharge of all business confided to them.

George Buchanan,
George Starkey.

February 4, 1825—3mo.

REFERENCES.

Jno. Bustard Wm. G. Bakewell & Co.	Louisville.
James Woods & Co. Kirkman & Erwin,	Nashville.
George Boggs, Jr. T. & J. Kirkman, A. Buchanan & Co.	Florence.
John Flack, James Buchanan,	New-York.
Washington Jackson, William Strothers,	Philadelphia.
Allen & Grant, Bakewell, Page & Bakewell, Robert Peebles.	Pittsburgh.

Public Notice is Hereby Given,

THAT the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J H. Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers trading under the firm of *R. Patterson & Lambdin,* have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf.

ADAMS & HUTCHESON

HAVE just received on Consinment, at their WAREHOUSE in FRONT, near Market Street, a quantity of

American Patent
WOOD SCREWS

Assorted, from 5-8 to 1½ inch, from the Manufactory of Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co., of Phillipsburg. Pa. which they offer for sale at the Philadelphia prices.

—ALSO IN STORE—

Juniata Bar Iron	Trotter's Rifle Powder
Ditto Nails & Brads	Kentuckyman. Tobacco
Geneva Window Glass	Feathers, &c.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 24, 1824.—1y

For Rent,

A BRASS FOUNDRY,—Shop Tools and patterns,—on moderate terms. Inquire of the subscriber.

ALSO,
A large Brick WAREHOUSE, situate in Front, near Market street

Geo. Miltenberger.

February 11, 1825.

SELECT SCHOOL.

IN consequence of the impaired state of his health, the subscriber will open a SELECT SCHOOL, on the 1st of April next, in Fourth, between Market and Ferry streets, in the commodious building recently occupied by Messrs. Page & Gray. As the number of pupils will be limited, the price of tuition will be enhanced to $5 per quarter, including quills, pencils, and ink. Prompt payment for tuition will be expected on the first of October, January, July and April, whether the term of a quarter shall have expired or not. Every exertion shall be made to expedite the progress of the pupils. Persons desirous of availing themselves of the advantages that this School will afford, will please register their names previously to the first of April next; but a preference will be given to a select number. from the school now under the superintendence of the subscriber.

N. R. Smith.

☞All persons indebted to the subscriber for tuition, are earnestly requested to make payment on or before the first of April next.

March 5—4t. N. R. S.

An Ordinance,

Providing for the redemption of old, torn, and defaced City Bills.

BE IT ORDAINED *and enacted by the citizens of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled,* That the Mayor be and is hereby authorized and required to procure and have City Bills, of the denomination of One and Two Dollars, to the amount of Six Thousand Dollars. one half of which to be in One Dollar bills and the whole to bear interest from the date of their emission.

That the said City Bills, when prepared in blank, shall be delivered to the Treasurer, who shall receipt to the Mayor for the same, and shall sign, date, number and issue the same, exclusively for the redemption of old, torn and defaced City Bills now in circulation, and the said Bills, by this Ordinance directed to be issued, shall be redeemed and payable in fines, forfeitures, debts and taxes, now due or hereafter to become due to the city, and that the faith and corporate property of the city be pledged for the redemption of the same.

Ordained and enacted into a law, in Council, the 26th day of February, A D 1825.

Alex Johnston, Jr.
Prest. Com. Council.
Attest—E. J. ROBERTS, *Clk Com Coun.*
James Ross,
Prest. Sel. Council.
THOMAS BAIRD, *Clk. Sel. Council, pro tem.*
March 5—3t.

THE AMERICAN
Fire Insurance Company,
Of the City of Philadelphia,

WILL make insurance on the most reasonable terms, against loss or danger by Fire, on property of every description, viz:—On Dwelling Houses, Mills, Barns, Factories, &c. of brick, stone or wood, Merchandise, Books, and Household Furniture. Insurances on brick or stone buildings may be made perpetual; other property may be insured for seven years, in which case the premium for six years will only be charged.

The very inconsiderable sum demanded for a perfect indemnification for the consequence of fire, and the well known promptitude with which all claims upon this office have been settled, offer the strongest inducement to every one to secure their property and effects from the ravages of that destructive element. Ten dollars per annum may save a man from ruin, and a family from beggary, and the business must be unprofitable indeed, that cannot afford so small an annual sum.

In case of perpetual insurance, the money deposited as premiums may be resumed at the pleasure of the assured, and the policy cancelled.

The Company is prohibited by its charter from engaging in any insurance save that of loss by fire. which, with an ample Capital, constantly and profitably invested in the best securities give it a just title to public confidence.

Geo. Cochran, of Rich'd.
Pittsburgh, March 4—tf. *AGENT.*

Patent Mathematical Tayloring.

JOHN M'COMBS, TAYLOR,

North side of 4th, and one door west of Market Street,

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public, that he still continues to use the system of Mathematical Tayloring invented by Mr. Allen Ward, of Philadelphia, and which is now generally introduced in several of the principal cities and towns in the United States.

This system of cutting garments is calculated, in an eminent degree, to combine neatness and durability; and is acknowledged to be far superior to all other systems, by some of the best and most experienced workmen; for it possesses the very great advantage of being applicable to every size, form and fashion—and therefore justly merits the attention of all Master Taylors.

The newest London and Philadelphia Fashions are just received from Mr. Allen Ward. Also—The Lady's Riding Habit, direct from Paris, cut agreeably to the above patent system, and braided in the first style. This Riding Habit is well calculated to please ladies of taste.

☞Taylors wishing to purchase Patent Rights for using this ingenious and useful invention, are informed that J. M'Combs is fully empowered by Mr. Ward to sell them on moderate terms.—Those purchasing rights will be furnished with a book of Plates, together with a Protractor and Scales necessary for using the same.

March 5—3t

TO LET,
Two Dwelling Houses

In Fourth near Market street.

Two large WARE HOUSES and a DWELLING HOUSE in Front street. between Wood and Market streets.

A DWELLING HOUSE and STORE ROOM, in Market Street, opposite the Allegheny Bridge.

Three DWELLING HOUSES and STORE ROOMS, now finishing, at the corner of Market and Liberty streets.

ALSO ON GROUND RENT,
TWELVE LOTS, on Smithfield Street, between Fourth Street and Diamond Alley.
Possession given the 1st of April. Apply to

H. Holdship.

February 18—tf

Blackwood's Magazine.

Wilder & Campbell,
Booksellers, No. 142, Broadway, New-York,

HAVE made such arrangements with the publishers of Blackwood's Magazine as will enable them to furnish it to subscribers at *seven dollars* per year, payable in advance, being the price at which it is published in Edinburgh.—Gentlemen desirous of having the work are respectfully requested to send in their names at an early period, to enable them to determine what quantity to order. The numbers will be promptly delivered to subscribers in the city as soon as received, or sent per mail, as may be directed. Gentlemen at a distance will bear in mind to be *explicit* in giving their address. Blackwood will commence with this year, leaving Liverpool on the first of February, and first of every month afterwards.

In addition to an extensive collection of Books in the various departments of Literature and Science on hand, they are receiving, by every packet, new supplies of interesting works in Chemistry, Architecture, Botany, Zoology, Mineralogy, Mathematics, the Fine Arts, &c.; and particularly in *Operative Mechanical Science,* in all their varied branches: works selected by Mr. Campbell, as most adapted to the wants of this growing country.

W. & C. aim at making their establishment a *focus* at which most of the Foreign Publications may be found, or the channel through which they may be procured on the most reasonable terms. London Catalogues furnished to order, at cost.

☞To those who wish to give orders for specific foreign works, they flatter themselves that they are enabled to present facilities seldom offered to the public. The residence of the junior partner in London, who personally attends to all purchases entrusted to him—an extensive correspondence on the Continent of Europe—the regular sailing of the packets every 8th day—with reasonable charges, altogether make it an object for those gentlemen wishing to avail themselves of such a channel of communication.

W. & C. receive subscriptions for the following American Periodicals.

Everett's American Annual Register of History and Politics,	$5 00 pr. yr.
The United States' Literary Gazette.—Boston, semi monthly,	5 00
The Museum of Foreign Literature and Sience, monthly,	6 00
Annals of the Lyceum of Natural History of New York,	2 00 pr. vol.
Journal of the Academy of Natural Science of Philadelphia,	2 00
Silliman's Journal of Science,	1 50 pr. no.
Chapman's Philadelphia Journal of the Medical and Physical Sciences, quarterly,	5 00 pr. yr.
New Monthly Magazine, reprinted in Boston,	6 00
Mechanics' Magazine, do. weekly in New York,	4 00
Atlantic Magaz. do. monthly, N.Y.	6 00

Prices at which Wilder & Campbell import the following Periodical Works, and others when required at the same rate, payable half yearly in advance.

	Sterling cost pr No.	Pr. Yr.
Westminster Review (quarterly)	6s.	$6 00
Cambridge do "	6s.	7 00
Edinburgh do "	6s.	7 00
Quarterly do "	6s.	7 00
Retrospective do "	5s.	6 00
Knights Magazine "	6s.	7 00
Pamphleteer "	6s. 6d	8 00
Brande's Journal of Science, edited at the Royal Institution of Great Britain "	7s 6d	9 00
Jameson's Edin. Philo. Jour. "	7s 6d	9 00
*Brewster's Edin. Philo. Jou. "	7s 6d	9 00
Zoological Journal "	[illegible]	12 00
Eclectic Review (monthly)	2s 6d	9 00
Monthly do "	2s 6d	9 00
British Critic "	2s 6d	9 00
New Monthly Magazine "	3s 6d	13 00
London Magazine "	2s 6d	9 00
European do "	2s	7 50
Blackwood's do "	2s 6d	7 00
Constable's Edinburgh Mag. "	2s 6d	9 00
Gentleman's Magazine "	2s	7 50
Sporting do "	2s 6d	9 00
Philosophical do "	2s 6d	9 00
Ackerman's Repository "	4s	15 00
La Belle Assemblee "	3s	10 50
Missionary Register "	1s 6d	6 00
Annals of Philosophy "	2s 6d	9 00
Asiatic Journal "	2s 6d	9 00
Repertory of Arts "	3s	10 50
Monthly Magazine (14 Nos) "	2s	8 75
Monthly Critical Gazette (new) "	2s	7 50
Lond. Jour. of Arts and Scien. "	2s 6d	7 50
Curtis's Botanical Magazine "	3s 6d	13 50
Ladies' Magazine "	2s	7 50
Bell's Weekly Messenger (weekly)		10 00
Literary Gazette "	8d	10 00
Examiner "	8d	10 00
Mechanic's Magazine "		5 00
Mirror "		4 00
Chemist "		5 00
MEDICAL.		
Lond. Med and Phys. Jour (mthly)	2s 6d	9 00
Do do do Rep. "	2s 6d	9 00
Bell's Quarterly Jour. (quarterly)	6s	7 00
Edin. Med. and Surg. Journal "	6s	7 00
Johnson's Quarterly Review "	6s	7 00

*A supply on hand—No. 3 just published.
[Mar. 11—6twc]

Pittsburgh Prices Current.

(Corrected weekly for the Gazette.)

Articles.	per	$ cts.		$ cts.	Remarks.
ASHES, pot	lb	4	a	4½	in demand
pearl [no sale]	-	3½	a	4	-
Axes	doz	14	a	16	plenty
Bacon	lb			6	-
Butter, in kegs,	-	5	a	6	-
Coals	bush			3	-
Candles	lb			10	-
Copperas	-	4	a	4½	in fair dem.
Cheese	-	5½	a	6	-
Cordage, Ky.	-			7	littl. wanted
Cotton	-	17	a	18	scarce
Feathers	-	28	a	30	in fair dem.
Flour	bbl	5	a	5 50	-
Grain, wheat	bush			50	in demand
barley	-			56	-
rye	-			25	-
corn	-			20	dull
Glass, 8 by 10	box			5	plenty
10 by 12	-			4 75	-
12 by 18	-			10	-
bottles, porter	gross			8	-
gallon	-			2 50	-
½ do.	-			1 50	-
¼ do.	-			93	-
pint	-			67	-
Gunpowder	kegs	5	a	5 50	-
Hemp	ton			90	-
Hides, Spanish	lb	10	a	21	in demand
green	-			5	-
Iron, bar, Juniata	ton			110	-
rolled	-	95	a	100	plenty
sheet	cwt			11	-
pig-metal	ton	35	a	40	in demand
steel, country	cwt			8	plenty
nail irons	lb			6	reg. dem.
Lead, in pigs	-			5½	scarce
bars	-			10	-
Shot, all sizes	-	10			-
Leather, sole	-	25		28	reg. dem.
Lard	-			6	-
Nails, Juni. brn. 10d	-			7	-
8	-			7½	-
6	-			8	-
4	-	9	a	10	-
other	-	5	a	7½	dull
Paper, cap, No. 1	ream	3 50			plenty
No. 2	-	3			-
No. 3	-	2 50			-
letter	-	3			-
crown wrap.	-	1 25			in demand
medium do.	-	2			-
Pork	lb			6	-
Potatoes	bush			25	-
Sugar, N. O.	lb	11	a	12	scarce
country	-	7½	a	8	-
Salt	280	2 50			plenty
Soap	lb	5	a	5½	-
Sifters, wi. no. 14, 16	doz	6 65	a	7 60	-
Spades and Shovels	-	9			-
Tobacco, kegs, Ky.	lb	5	a	6	-
leaf	-	3	a	3½	-
Tallow, rendered	-			8	-
rough	-	5½	a	6	-
Wax, bees'	-			30	in demand
Wool hats	doz	5	a	6	plenty
Whiskey, old	gall			25	scarce
new	-	16	a	17	
Yarn, Phœnix Factory,					
No. 5 to 10	lb			30½	
No. 1 Sheetings	yd			15	wholesale
2 do	-			14	by piece.

CHEMICAL.

Bent Creek, (Virginia,) Feb. 17th, 1825.

To Robert Hare, M. D. Professor of Chemistry in the Medical department of the Pennsylvania University.

Knowing as I do, your unwearied diligence to impart to your class the correct principles of chemistry, having been one of your pupils, I have taken the liberty of addressing you, through the medium of the press, on some erroneous deductions which are drawn in Henry's Chemistry, vol. 1st. second American edition, pages 87, 88, on Caloric—errors which I believe not only exist in that work, but which also tarnish most others, on that part of Philosophy—deductions which I have no doubt but you will clearly perceive to be entirely irreconcilable.

It is clearly and satisfactorily proven, by the experiment of Sir H. Davy, and also by Dr. Franklin, that colour has much influence on the reflection of light. White reflects most, whilst black absorbs most. We are told by chemists, and correctly, too, when we wish fluids to be retained long hot, they should be placed in vessels whose surface are white, and are highly polished. Hence, highly polished metallic pots are best for retaining coffee, &c. hot. We are likewise told, that white cloths are best and most pleasant in summer, whilst black is warmest and most comfortable in winter. Mark the incongruity. In summer, being under the powerful rays of the sun, we would take every advantage the light of Philosophy shows us to keep the body cool; and in winter, when he has withdrawn his genial rays, to keep us warm and comfortable. To retain the warmth of fluids long, we would place them in vessels whose surfaces are white, a sequitur, to maintain the body warm, and to secure to it the greatest degree of comfort thereby, it should be clad in white—and, vice versa, in summer, in black; as it is known that heated fluids or bodies give out their caloric much sooner when placed in vessels or covering whose surfaces are black. It appears to me, therefore, that instead of those incorrect deductions which are drawn, that the following is the Philosophy we should be taught:—Whenever in winter, (which is generally the case except in the warmest latitudes,) the solar heat is below the temperature of the human body, to be clad in white will be best calculated to assure the greatest degree of warmth and comfort—whereas, in summer, whenever the solar heat is above the human temperature, to be clad in black will be best calculated to ensure the highest degree of coolness to the human system. Yours, very respectfully,

JAS. PANKEY.

From the New-York American, Feb. 14.

We yesterday witnessed, at a lecture of Professor Macneven's, on Galvanism, a most extraordinary occurrence, and one worth recording.

A cat, previously strangled until life appeared extinct, was laid on the table. Its neck was not dislocated, nor the animal heat sensibly diminished, but it was motionless and apparently lifeless. One of the wires leading from the poles of the battery was introduced into the rectum, the other repeatedly applied to the mouth. The cat was immediately thrown into violent convulsions, which were renewed at each application, the eyes also opened and shut. In about one minute the animal stretched out its paw and began to respire; it soon breathed strongly, and in ten minutes walked about the room.—From the complete success of this experiment we may justly infer, that were this powerful agent speedily applied, in cases of suspended animation, the most happy results would ensue.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 18, 1825.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Public Schools.—As Education enlarges the moral and intellectual faculties of man, and is, under Divine Providence, the most effectual means of promoting his happiness, and at the same time adds to the security and prosperity of the state, the attention of the public is respectfully invited to the subject of the election of proper characters as Schoolmen, or superintendents, to carry into effect the law passed at the last session of the legislature of this state.

By this law it is provided, that there shall be elected for each of the wards of this city, three persons to act in the above capacity; one of whom shall be chosen for one year, another for two years, and the third for three years.

It is also required of those persons who may be desirous of carrying into effect the benevolent intentions of the legislature, that they shall vote a ticket with *Schools* inscribed thereon, and of those persons who think it inexpedient to have those children instructed whose parents or guardians are unable to do it, to vote a ticket inscribed *No Schools*.

The election will be held this day, at the usual places of holding elections.

In the House of Representatives of this state, on the 28th ult. Mr. Lehman, from the committee on inland navigation, to which had been referred the petitions and resolutions relative to a water communication between the eastern and western waters, made a long and able Report, accompanied by a Bill providing for the repeal of the law of last session, and appointing a new board of Commissioners, who shall discharge their duties without pecuniary compensation. The board to be appointed in the new bill, are to survey the Juniata and Susquehanna routes, and also a route from the Susquehanna, opposite Harrisburgh, towards the mouth of the Connecocheague creek, on the Potomac, a route through which, it is alleged, it will be easy to construct a canal that will, in the event of the completion of the Potomac canal, be of immense importance to this state—the board to make report to the Legislature in December next.

On the subject of the rail-road petitions, the committee observe:—

"From the most respectable sources, examinations are asked for with the view of constructing rail roads in particular places, instead of canals. So numerous, however, are the experiments, upon a large scale, which are now making in England, where rail roads have hitherto been used for very limited purposes, and so active are the inquiries of enlightened individuals of our own country upon this subject, and so many are the objects relating to canals, which are pressed upon the attention of the house during the present session, that a delay until the next meeting of the legislature appears to be the dictate of a prudent policy. As respects canals, we have experience for our guide, in our own climate and upon our own soil. We see in New-York, how admirably they are adapted for the distribution of commodities, and for opening the sources of wealth and prosperity. This fact is strongly illustrated by a census recently taken, by which it appears that the population of Buffalo, at the western extremity of the canal, has doubled in the last four years, and that the same ratio of increase has taken place throughout the north western parts of the state, which are within the range of the improvement produced by the canal. We know that the expense of a great canal will be within the reach of our pecuniary means, but we have no certain data on which to found an estimate of a complete rail way over a mountainous country. We are, however, informed that the estimate of the cost of the Manchester and Liverpool rail road, for two rail ways, for vehicles going each way, is £12,000 sterling per mile. A similar improvement might perhaps be effected from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh and from thence to lake Erie, notwithstanding the frost of our winter, the largeness of our numerous streams, and the sinuous course of rail roads over our lofty mountains; on the magnitude of the expense it would not be easy to estimate without some additional light. The committee learn, with satisfaction, that experiments are making for the application of the steam engine to canal boats, and that our countryman, Mr. Perkins, has constructed a boat 70 feet in length, and 7 in breadth and carrying 22 tons, which has been propelled upon the Regent's canal, in England, in November last, at the rate of six miles an hour. Under these considerations the committee would advise for the present, the prosecution of canal inquiries, and recommend the rail road system to the early attention of the next legislature."

The Beaver Argus notices an invention by Mr. David Townsend, for passing canal boats through locks, without any loss of water. Loaded boats of from forty to fifty tons may be raised by two men, by the water in the lock, without diminishing the quantity. Not more water will be required on the summit level than will fill the locks, and keep up what may be lost by evaporation or leakage. Tunnelling therefore is rendered unnecessary. The inventor intends applying for a patent. *Mercury.*

Public Speaking. The process by which one may arrive at flippancy in public speaking is not very difficult and laborious, nor does it require the previous study and decipline that people generally suppose. We have particular reference to speaking in a deliberative assembly, such as the legislature of Pennsylvania.

In the first stage of his career, the aspirant to oratorical distinction presents a petition, and states its purport in a tone of voice so low as scarcely to be audible to his next neighbor. He next reports a bill, and when it comes up for consideration, and he is called upon for the reasons in favor of its passage, he rises to give the desired explanation, but is so frightened by the sound of his own voice, that instead of making a speech, he calls for a reading of the petition.

At the second stage, after having become habituated to the sound of his own voice by presenting petitions, reporting bills, and seconding motions, he submits a resolution, in explaining the object whereof, as there can be no contradiction, he proceeds with fear and trembling, although his remarks have been ready cut and dried for weeks.

Emboldened by his success in this effort, our orator next proceeds to speak briefly in behalf of bills immediately interesting to his constituents. Accustomed to the sound of his voice in the legislative hall, his essays become more frequent: he expresses his reasons for approbation or dissent touching propositions that strike his mind as plain and conclusive. By regular gradation, step by step, the occasions that call him up become more frequent, until enchanted by the melody of his voice as it reverberates through the hall, or satisfied of the superiority of his reasoning powers, he permits no subject of discussion to escape him, but plunges his nose into every man's dish, and thunders away whether he can throw any light upon the subject or not.

Harrisburgh Chronicle.

CLAY & JACKSON.

Washington, 28th Jan. 1825.

My Dear Sir—My position in regard to the Presidential contest, is highly critical, and such as to leave me no path on which I can move without censure. I have pursued, in regard to it, the rule which I always observe in the discharge of my public duty. I have interrogated my conscience as to what I ought to do, and that faithful guide tells me I ought to vote for Mr. Adams. I shall fulfil its injunctions. Mr. Crawford's state of health, and the circumstances under which he presents himself to the House, appear to me to be conclusive against him. As a friend to liberty and to the permanence of our institutions, I cannot consent in this early stage of their existence by contributing to the election of a Military Chieftain, to give the strongest guaranty that this Republic will march in the fatal road which has conducted every other Republic to ruin. I owe to our friendship this frank exposition of my intentions. I am, and shall continue to be assailed by all the abuse which partizan zeal, malignity and rivalry can invent. I shall view without emotion these effusions of malice, and remain unshaken in my purpose. What is a public man worth if he will not expose himself on fit occasions, for the good of his country?

As to the result of the election, I cannot speak with absolute certainty; but there is every reason to believe that we shall avoid the dangerous precedent to which I allude.

Be pleased to give my respects to Mr. —— and believe me always

Your cordial friend,

H. CLAY.

The Hon. F. Brooke.

To the Editor of the N. Y. National Advocate.

Sir:—The following letter was received by me a few days since, and although a private communication, and not intended for the public eye, yet it contains so just an exposition of the enlightened views, and noble conduct of its distinguished author, that I cannot forbear soliciting its publication in your valuable paper.

SAMUEL SWARTWOUT.

[COPY.]

Washington City, 23d Feb. 1825.

My dear Sir—Yesterday I received your communication, adverting to the reasons and defence, presented by Mr. Clay to Judge Brook why duty and reflection imposed upon him the necessity of standing in opposition to me, because of my being, as he is pleased to style me, a "military chieftain." I had seen the letter before, and when it first appeared, I did entertain the opinion that some notice of it might, perhaps, be necessary—for the reason that the expression seemed to convey with it, the appearance of personality, more than any thing else; and could the opinion be at all entertained, that it could meet the object, which was doubtless intended, to prejudice me in the estimation of my countrymen, I might yet consider some notice of it necessary—such a belief, however, I cannot entertain without insulting the generous testimonial with which I have been honored by ninety-nine electors of the people.

I am well aware that this term "Military Chieftain," has for some time past, been a cant phrase with Mr. Clay, and certain of his friends; but, the vote with which I have been honored by the people, is enough to satisfy me that the prejudice which was thereby sought to be produced, has availed but little. This is sufficient for me—I entertain a deep and heartfelt gratitude to my country for the confidence which she has manifested towards me, leaving to prejudiced minds whatever they can make of the epithet "Military Chieftain."

It is for ingenuity greater than mine to conceive what idea was intended to be conveyed by the term. It is very true, that early in life, even in the days of my boyhood, I contributed my mite to shake off the yoke of tyranny, and to build up the fabric of free government. And when lately our country was involved in war, bearing then the commission of Major General of Militia in Tennessee, I made an appeal to the patriotism of the citizens of the west, when 3000 went with me to the field to support her Eagles. If this constitutes me a "Military Chieftain," I am one. Aided by the patriotism of the western people and an indulgent Providence, it was my good fortune to protect our frontier border from the savages, and successfully to defend an important and vulnerable point of our Union. Our lives were risked, privations endured, and sacrifices made—and, if Mr. Clay pleases, martial law declared—not with any view of personal aggrandizement, but for the preservation of all and every thing that was dear and valuable—the honor, the safety and glory of our country! Does this constitute the character of "a Military Chieftain?" And are all our brave men in war, who go forth to defend their rights and the rights of the country, to be termed "Military Chieftains;" and denounced therefor? If so, the tendency of such a doctrine may be, to arrest the ardour of useful and brave men in future times of need and peril; with me it will make no difference, for my country at war, I would aid, assist and defend her, let the consequences to myself be what they might.

I have, as you very well know, been charged by some of the designing politicians of this country, with taking bold and high-handed measures; but, as they were not designed for any benefit to myself, I should not, under similar circumstances, refrain from a course equally bold. That man, who, in times of difficulty and danger, shall halt at any course necessary to maintain the rights and privileges and independence of his country, is unsuited to authority. And if these opinions and sentiments shall entitle me to the name and character of a "Military Chieftain," I am content so to be considered—satisfied too, that Mr. Clay, if he pleases, shall give that as the reason, to the citizens of the west, why, in his opinion, I merited neither his nor their confidence.

Mr. Clay has never yet risked himself for his country. He never sacrificed his repose, nor made an effort to repel an invading foe; of course "his conscience" assured him it was altogether wrong in any other man to lead his countrymen to battle and victory. He who fights, and fights successfully, must, according to his standard, be held up as a "Military Chieftain." Even Washington, could he appear again among us, might be so considered, because he dared to be a virtuous and successful soldier—a correct man, and an honest statesman. It is only when overtaken by disaster and defeat, that any man is to be considered a safe politician and a correct statesman.

Defeat might, to be sure, have brought with it one benefit, it might have enabled me to escape the notice and animadversions of Mr. Clay; but considering that by an opposite result, my country has been somewhat benefited, I rather prefer it, even with the opprobrium and censure which he seems disposed to extend towards me. To him thank God I am in no wise responsible. There is a purer tribunal to which I would in preference refer myself. To the judgment of an enlightened, patriotic, and uncorrupted people. To that tribunal I would rather appeal, whence is derived whatever of reputation either he or I may possess. By a reference there it will be ascertained that I did not solicit the office of president; it was the frank and flattering call of the freemen of this country, not mine, which placed my name before the nation. When they failed in their colleges to make a choice, no one beheld me seeking through art or management, to entice any representative in Congress from a conscientious responsibility to his own, or the wishes of his constituents. No midnight taper burnt by me; no secret conclaves were held, nor cabals entered into to persuade any one to a violation of pledges given, or of instructions received. By me no plans were concerted to impair the pure principles of our republican institutions, nor to prostrate that fundamental maxim which maintains the supremacy of the people's will. On the contrary, having never in any manner either before the people or Congress, interfered in the slightest degree with the question, my conscience stands void of offence, and will go quietly with me, regardless of the insinuations of those who through management may seek an influence not sanctioned by integrity and merit.

Demagogues, I am persuaded, have in times past done more injury to the cause of freedom, and the rights of man, than ever did a military chieftain, and in our country, at least in times of peace, should be much more feared. I have seen something of this in my march through life; and have seen some men too much for the boldest professions, who were more influenced by selfish views and considerations, than ever they were by the workings of an honest conscience.

I became a soldier for the good of my country; difficulties met me at every step, but I thank God, it was my good fortune to surmount them.

The war over, and peace restored, I retired to my farm to private life, where, but for the call I received to the Senate of the Union, I should have contentedly remained. I have never sought office or power, nor have I ever been willing to hold any post longer than I could be useful to my country, not myself, and I trust I never shall. If these things make me one, I am "a military chieftain."

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed) ANDW. JACKSON.

Foreign News.

New-York, March 7.

We have by the packet ship New-York received a London paper to the 8th, and a Liverpool to the 5th Feb. from which we have copied the king's speech and notice the following items of intelligence. There had been an entire change in the Portuguese ministry, and the ascendency of the British influence with that government was complete. Calcutta papers of the 1st September had been received, which give the details of continued successes against the Burmese. The declaration of the English Cabinet in favor of the South American provinces, had produced great consternation at Madrid, where Ferdinand is said to have announced a determination to hold no diplomatic relations with any power that had made treaties of alliance with the insurgent colonies. A passenger states that at his departure it was confidently asserted that the ports would shortly be opened for the importation of grain from Canada. These are all the particulars we see worthy of enumeration.

His Majesty's Speech to Parliament.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen*

"We are commanded by his Majesty to express to you the gratification which his Majesty derives from the continuation and progressive increase of that public prosperity upon which his Majesty congratulated you at the opening of the last session of parliament.

There never was a period in the history of this country, when all the great interests of the nation were at the same time in so thriving a condition, or when a feeling of content and satisfaction was more widely diffused throughout all classes of the British people.

It is no small addition to the gratification of his Majesty, that Ireland is participating in the general prosperity.

The outrages for the suppression of which extraordinary powers were continued to his Majesty, have so far ceased, as to warrant the suspension of the exercise of those powers in most of the districts heretofore disturbed.

Industry and commercial enterprize are extending themselves in that part of the united kingdom.

It is therefore the more to be regretted, that associations should exist in Ireland, which have adopted proceedings irreconcileable with the spirit of the constitution, and calculated, by exciting alarm and by exasperating animosities, to endanger the peace of society, and to retard the course of national improvement.

His majesty relies upon your wisdom to consider, without delay, the means of applying a remedy to this evil.

His majesty further recommends to you the renewal of the inquiries instituted last session into the state of Ireland.

His majesty has seen with regret, the interruption of tranquillity in India, by the unprovoked aggression and extravagant pretensions of the Burmese government, which rendered hostile operations against that state unavoidable.

It is, however, satisfactory to find that none of the other native powers have manifested any unfriendly disposition, and that the bravery and conduct displayed by the forces already employed against the enemy, afford the most favorable prospect of a successful termination of the contest.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

His majesty has directed us to inform you, that the estimates of the year will be forthwith laid before you.

The state of his Majesty's Indian possessions, and circumstances connected with other parts of his Majesty's foreign dominions, will render some augmentation in his military establishment indispensable. His Majesty, however, has the sincere gratification of believing, that, notwithstanding the increase of expense arising out of this augmentation, such is the flourishing condition and progressive improvement of the revenue, that it will still be in your power, without affecting public credit, to give additional facilities to the national industry, and to make a further reduction in the burthens of his people.

My Lords and Gentleman,

His Majesty commands us to inform you, that his Majesty continues to receive from the Allies, and generally from all Princes and States, assurances of their unabated desire to maintain and cultivate the relation of peace with his Majesty, and with each other, and that it is his Majesty's constant endeavour to preserve the general tranquillity.

The negotiations which have been so long carried on, through his Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople, between the Emperor of Russia and the Ottoman Porte, have been brought to an amicable issue.

His majesty has directed to be laid before you, copies of arrangements which have been entered into with the kingdoms of Denmark and Hanover, for improving the commercial intercourse between those states and the United Kingdom.

A treaty, having for its object the more effectual suppression of the slave trade, has been concluded between his Majesty and the King of Sweden; a copy of which treaty, as soon as the ratification shall have been exchanged, his Majesty will direct to be laid before you.

Some difficulties have arisen with respect to the ratification of the treaty for the same object which was negotiated last year between his Majesty and the United States of America. These difficulties, however, his Majesty trusts, will not finally impede the conclusion of so beneficial an arrangement.

In conformity to the declarations which have been repeatedly made in his Majesty's name, his Majesty has taken measures for confirming by treaties the commercial relations already subsisting between this kingdom and those countries of America which appeared to have established their separation from Spain. So soon as these treaties shall be completed, his Majesty will direct copies of them to be laid before you.

His Majesty commands us not to conclude without congratulating you upon the continued improvement in the state of the agricultural interest, the solid foundation of our national prosperity: nor without informing you, that evident advantage has been derived from the relief which you have recently given to commerce by the removal of inconvenient restrictions.

His majesty recommends to you to persevere (as circumstances may allow) in the removal of similar restrictions—and his Majesty directs us to assure you that you may rely upon his Majesty's cordial co-operation in fostering and extending that commerce, which whilst it is, under the blessing of Providence, a main source of strength and power to this country, contributes in no less degree to the happiness and civilization of mankind.

The London Times of the eighth of last month contains President Monroe's last message to congress, entire, and its Editor remarks: "To a lover of humanity and public liberty, it possesses the valuable qualification of describing an amount of national prosperity enjoyed by a people who speak our language, and are cemented to Englishmen by a common blood and lineage, superior to all that has been recorded of any community on earth. With regard to France, there are complaints suggested on the subject of her delaying to indemnify America for spoliations committed on the commerce of the latter, during the late war with Great Britain. We observe with satisfaction the cordial and affectionate manner in which Mr. Monroe recommends to congress a consideration of the merits of Gen. La Fayette. The speech might be taken as a useful model for great personages in all other parts of the world, when they profess to enlighten their subjects by a royal view of their national interests and concerns."

A great portion of the London Traveller of the 17th of January is occupied with an unfinished statement of the trial of Edmund Kean, the tragedian, for criminal conversation with the wife of Robert A. Cox, Esq. The damages were laid at 2000 pounds. There is but a small part of the evidence given in the paper alluded to. Many of Kean's letters to Mrs. Cox, some of which were signed "Little Breeches," were read in court and produced much laughter. He concludes one of the letters which he wrote in this country, with the following quotation from Shakspeare:

"Doubt that the stars are fire;
"Doubt that the sun doth move;
"Doubt truth to be a liar;
"But never doubt—I love."

Another letter stated "that he was remitting to England 1000 pounds a month out of his earnings in America, and that he was living and travelling magnificently; he conjured his "dearest love" not to let any one rival or supersede him in her affections." The verdict of the jury we are yet to learn.

From the London Magazine and Review, Jan. 1825.

RAIL WAYS.

The rage of the last month has been a mania for rail roads. The strong feeling of interest and curiosity which this subject is now exciting in the public mind; the variety of companies which are daily forming, to connect, by means of rail ways, the most important mercantile and manufacturing stations in the kingdom; the secret opposition which is now vigorously exerting itself on the part of interested bodies, with any object in view but the public good; seem to point out the propriety of setting before the public a general view of the advantages which rail ways are likely to furnish, and to direct their attention to the quarters whence opposition may be expected.

On a well made road a horse will draw one ton, in a cart weighing about 7 cwt., or about 3000 lb., at a rate of two miles an hour. On a rail way of the best construction he will draw, at the same rate of travelling, about 15 tons; let us call this 30,000 lb., for the convenience of having round numbers; and on a canal he will draw about 30 tons in a boat weighing 15 tons, or about 90,000 lb. Hence, on a rail way, the draught of a horse is *ten times*, and on a canal *thirty times*, as great as on a well made road. Now a rail way costs about *three times*, and a canal about *nine times*, as much as a good road; and it is probable that the expense of keeping them in repair, is in proportion to the original outlay. It is obvious, therefore, if rail ways should come into general use, the expense of transporting commodities will be about two-thirds less than on the best roads.

With respect to the advantages of a rail way over a canal, which is the question here principally at issue, we may observe, in the first place, that if a horse power effect three times as much on a canal as on a rail way, the original cost and subsequent repairs of a canal will require about the same rates or dues to repay the proprietor as a rail way. It must next be observed, this comparison relates to the transporting of goods at *two miles an hour*. Now it is easy to show, that so long as horse power is employed on canals, and they are not sufficiently deep and broad to admit the application of steam, this rate of transporting goods cannot be increased without an increase of freight, which would entirely destroy their superiority over roads. We have seen that a horse will draw about 90,000 lb., at the rate of two miles an hour. If we increase the velocity of the boat the resistance will also be increased, and with amazing rapidity. *The resistance of a fluid increases as the square of the velocity.* Since 90,000 lb., therefore, is drawn at the rate of two miles an hour by one horse:

At 4 miles an hour it would require 4 horses,
6 do do do do 9 do.
8 do do do do 16 do.
12 do do do do 36 do.

Or,

At 4 miles an hour the draught of one horse will be about 22,000 lb.
6 do do do 10,000 do.
8 do do do 5,000 do.
12 do do do 2,000 do.

In this computation it is assumed that the draught of a horse is the same at two, four, six, and eight miles an hour. In fact, however, its strength diminishes very rapidly as its velocity increases, a great portion of its strength being exhausted in supporting its velocity. If 100 lb. measure the force of traction of a horse, when travelling at the rate of two miles an hour, then this will be reduced to 64 lb. when he travels at the rate of four miles an hour; and for higher rates of travelling it diminishes still more rapidly. Here the draught of a horse on a canal, at the rate of four miles an hour, is little more than 12,000 lb. It is needless to push this inquiry any farther; it is quite clear that goods can never be transported on a canal at a rate exceeding two or two and half miles an hour. Let us see now what will be the effect of an increased rate of travelling on a rail way. And here we shall arrive at a series of conclusions diametrically opposite to those we have deduced for canals. The resistance to communication of motion on a rail way arises from the friction and the resistance of the air. For any rate of travelling which is likely to be adopted, 8, 10, or 12 miles an hour, the resistance arising from the atmosphere is very trifling compared with that due to the friction. We shall, therefore, altogether neglect its consideration. *The resistance due to the friction is proportional only to the pressure. It is entirely independent of the velocity.* This is the grand circumstance which distinguishes a rail way from a canal, and which gives the former such an immense advantage over the latter. On a canal, by increasing the velocity of the boat, we increase the resistance to its motion at a very rapid rate; by increasing the velocity on a rail way, the resistance is not at all increased; it is, if any thing, rather diminished. Abstracting from consideration the resistance of the air, the very force which impels a body at two miles an hour, may by very simple contrivances, be made to impel it at ten or twelve miles an hour. If we apply to the body to be moved on a rail way a force just equal to the resistance due to the friction, it will not move; it will be exactly in a state of equilibrium. But the smallest increase of force will put it in motion. If this small increase of force be a constantly acting force, like that due to steam, its motion will be continually accelerated, and would ultimately become greater than any assignable limit. Here we see the advantage of steam power; animal power could never be so applied as to produce this effect; because, as the velocity of the vessel increases, the draught of animal power is diminished, becoming small indeed when it reaches the velocity of 10 or 12 miles an hour. When the vehicle has attained whatever velocity, whether that velocity be generated in the first instance by the continued action of the impelling force, or by any other means, it is only necessary, in order that it should retain that velocity, that there should be an impelling force just sufficient to overcome the friction and the resistance to the air. Hence, *on a rail way, the expenditure of force due to a velocity of ten or twelve miles an hour, is very little more than that due to a velocity of two miles an hour.* This is the grand mechanical advantage which a rail road possesses over a canal. But it is on the application of steam, and on a consequent capacity of maintaining a *constant action*, however great the velocity of the vehicle, that this advantage depends. Without steam a rail way would be of no use; it would possess no superiority over a canal. Animal power could never have been applied with any advantageous effect, because its strength diminishes so rapidly with an increase of velocity.

FROM HAVANNA. A fleet of eight sail, (six frigates, a corvette and brig,) arrived at Havanna on the 14th ult. having on board 2014 troops.

Pittsburgh Prices Current.

(Corrected weekly for the Gazette.)

Articles.	*per*	$ cts.	$ cts.	*Remarks.*
ASHES, pot	lb	4 a	4½	in demand
pearl [sc. salts]	-	3¾ a	4	-
Axes	doz	14 a	16	plenty
Bacon	lb		6	-
Butter, in kegs,	-	5 a	6	-
Coals	bush		3	-
Candles	lb		10	-
Copperas	-	4 a	4½	in fair dem.
Cheese	-	5½ a	6	-
Cordage, Ky.	-		7	littl. wanted
Cotton	-	17 a	18	scarce
Feathers	-	28 a	30	in fair dem.
Flour	bbl	3 a	3 50	-
Grain, wheat	bush		50	in demand
barley	-		56	-
rye	-		25	-
corn	-		20	dull
Glass, 8 by 10	box		4	plenty
10 by 12	-		4 75	-
12 by 18	-		10	-
bottles, porter	groce		8	-
gallon	-		2 50	-
½ do.	-		1 50	-
¼ do.	-		93	-
pint	-		67	-
Gunpowder	kegs	5 a	5 50	-
Hemp	ton		90	-
Hides, Spanish	lb	16 a	21	in demand
green	-		5	-
Iron, bar, Juniata	ton		110	-
rolled	-	95 a	100	plenty
sheet	cwt		11	-
pig-metal	ton	35 a	40	in demand
steel, country	cwt		8	plenty
sad irons	lb		6	reg. dem.
Lead, in pigs	-		8½	scarce
bars	-		10	-
Shot, all sizes	-	10		-
Leather, sole	-	25	28	reg. dem.
Lard	-		6	-
Nails, Juni. bra. 10d	-		7	-
8	-		7½	-
6	-		8	-
4	-	9 a	10	-
other		5 a	7½	dull
Paper, cap, No. 1	ream	3 50		plenty
No. 2	-	3		-
No. 3	-	2 50		-
letter	-	3		-
crown wrap.	-	1 25		in demand
medium do.	-	2		-
Pork	lb		8	-
Potatoes	bush		25	-
Sugar, N. O.	lb	11 a	12	scarce
country	-	7½ a	8	-
Salt	280	2 50		plenty
Soap	lb	5 a	5½	-
Sifters, wi. no. 14, 16	doz	6 65 a	7 60	-
Spades and Shovels	-	9		-
Tobacco, kegs, Ky.	lb	5 a	6	-
leaf	-	3 a	3¾	-
Tallow, rendered	-		8	-
rough	-	5½ a	6	-
Wax, bees'	-		30	in demand
Wool hats	doz	5 a	6	plenty
Whiskey, old	gall		25	scarce
new	-	16 a	17	
Yarn, Phœnix Factory, No. 5 to 10	lb		30½	
No. 1 Sheetings	yd		15	wholesale
2 do	-		14	by piece.

CHEMICAL.

Bent Creek, (Virginia,) Feb. 17th, 1825.

To Robert Hare, M. D. Professor of Chemistry in the Medical department of the Pennsylvania University.

Knowing as I do, your unwearied diligence to impart to your class the correct principles of chemistry, having been one of your pupils, I have taken the liberty of addressing you, through the medium of the press, on some erroneous deductions which are drawn in Henry's Chemistry, Vol. 1st. second American edition, pages 87, 88, on Caloric—errors which I believe not only exist in that work, but which also tarnish most others, on that part of Philosophy—deductions which I have no doubt but you will clearly perceive to be entirely irreconcilable.

It is clearly and satisfactorily proven, by the experiment of Sir H. Davy, and also by Dr. Franklin, that colour has much influence on the reflection of light. White reflects most, whilst black absorbs most. We are told by chemists, and correctly, too, when we wish fluids to be retained long hot, they should be placed in vessels whose surface are white, and are highly polished. Hence, highly polished metallic pots are best for retaining coffee, &c. hot. We are likewise told, that white cloths are best and most pleasant in summer, whilst black is warmest and most comfortable in winter. Mark the incongruity. In summer, being under the powerful rays of the sun, we would take every advantage the light of Philosophy shows us to keep the body cool; and in winter, when he has withdrawn his genial rays, to keep us warm and comfortable. To retain the warmth of fluids long, we would place them in vessels whose surfaces are white, a sequitur, to maintain the body warm, and to secure to it the greatest degree of comfort thereby, it should be clad in white—and, vice versa, in summer, in black; as it is known that heated fluids or bodies give out their caloric much sooner when placed in vessels or covering whose surfaces are black. It appears to me, therefore, that instead of those incorrect deductions which are drawn, that the following is the Philosophy we should be taught:—Whenever in winter, (which is generally the case except in the warmest latitudes,) the solar heat is below the temperature of the human body, to be clad in white will be best calculated to assure the greatest degree of warmth and comfort—whereas, in summer, whenever the solar heat is above the human temperature, to be clad in black will be best calculated to ensure the highest degree of coolness to the human system. Yours, very respectfully,

JAS. PANKEY.

From the New-York American, Feb. 14.

We yesterday witnessed, at a lecture of Professor Macneven's, on Galvanism, a most extraordinary occurrence, and one worth recording.

A cat, previously strangled until life appeared extinct, was laid on the table. Its neck was not dislocated, nor the animal heat sensibly diminished, but it was motionless and apparently lifeless. One of the wires leading from the poles of the battery was introduced into the rectum, the other repeatedly applied to the mouth. The cat was immediately thrown into violent convulsions, which were renewed at each application, the eyes also opened and shut. In about one minute the animal stretched out its paw and began to respire; it soon breathed strongly, and in ten minutes walked about the room.—From the complete success of this experiment we may justly infer, that were this powerful agent speedily applied, in cases of suspended animation, the most happy results would ensue.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 18, 1825.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Public Schools.—As Education enlarges the moral and intellectual faculties of man, and is, under Divine Providence, the most effectual means of promoting his happiness, and at the same time adds to the security and prosperity of the state, the attention of the public is respectfully invited to the subject of the election of proper characters as Schoolmen, or superintendents, to carry into effect the law passed at the last session of the legislature of this state.

By this law it is provided, that there shall be elected for each of the wards of this city, three persons to act in the above capacity; one of whom shall be chosen for one year, another for two years, and the third for three years.

It is also required of those persons who may be desirous of carrying into effect the benevolent intentions of the legislature, that they shall vote a ticket with *Schools* inscribed thereon, and of those persons who think it inexpedient to have those children instructed whose parents or guardians are unable to do it, to vote a ticket inscribed *No Schools.*

The election will be held this day, at the usual places of holding elections.

In the House of Representatives of this state, on the 28th ult. Mr. Lehman, from the committee on inland navigation, to which had been referred the petitions and resolutions relative to a water communication between the eastern and western waters, made a long and able Report, accompanied by a Bill providing for the repeal of the law of last session, and appointing a new board of Commissioners, who shall discharge their duties without pecuniary compensation. The board to be appointed in the new bill, are to survey the Juniata and Susquehanna routes, and also a route from the Susquehanna, opposite Harrisburgh, towards the mouth of the Connecocheague creek, on the Potomac, a route through which, it is alleged, it will be easy to construct a canal that will, in the event of the completion of the Potomac canal, be of immense importance to this state—the board to make report to the Legislature in December next.

On the subject of the rail-road petitions, the committee observe:—

"From the most respectable sources, examinations are asked for with the view of constructing rail roads in particular places, instead of canals. So numerous, however, are the experiments, upon a large scale, which are now making in England, where rail roads have hitherto been used for very limited purposes, and so active are the inquiries of enlightened individuals of our own country upon this subject, and so many are the objects relating to canals, which are pressed upon the attention of the house during the present session, that a delay until the next meeting of the legislature appears to be the dictate of a prudent policy. As respects canals, we have experience for our guide, in our own climate and upon our own soil. We see in New-York, how admirably they are adapted for the distribution of commodities, and for opening the sources of wealth and prosperity. This fact is strongly illustrated by a census recently taken, by which it appears that the population of Buffalo, at the western extremity of the canal, has doubled in the last four years, and that the same ratio of increase has taken place throughout the north western parts of the state, which are within the range of the improvement produced by the canal. We know that the expense of a great canal will be within the reach of our pecuniary means, but we have no certain data on which to found an estimate of a complete rail way over a mountainous country. We are, however, informed that the estimate of the cost of the Manchester and Liverpool rail road, for two rail ways, for vehicles going each way, is £12,000 sterling per mile. A similar improvement might perhaps be effected from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh and from thence to lake Erie, notwithstanding the frost of our winter, the largeness of our numerous streams, and the sinuous course of rail roads over our lofty mountains; on the magnitude of the expense it would not be easy to estimate without some additional light. The committee learn, with satisfaction, that experiments are making for the application of the steam engine to canal boats, and that our countryman, Mr. Perkins, has constructed a boat 70 feet in length, and 7 in breadth and carrying 22 tons, which has been propelled upon the Regent's canal, in England, in November last, at the rate of six miles an hour. Under these considerations the committee would advise for the present, the prosecution of canal inquiries, and recommend the rail road system to the early attention of the next legislature."

The Beaver Argus notices an invention by Mr. David Townsend, for passing canal boats through locks, without any loss of water. Loaded boats of from forty to fifty tons may be raised by two men, by the water in the lock, without diminishing the quantity. Not more water will be required on the summit level than will fill the locks, and keep up what may be lost by evaporation or leakage. Tunnelling therefore is rendered unnecessary. The inventor intends applying for a patent. *Mercury.*

Public Speaking. The process by which one may arrive at flippancy in public speaking is not very difficult and laborious, nor does it require the previous study and decipline that people generally suppose. We have particular reference to speaking in a deliberative assembly, such as the legislature of Pennsylvania.

In the first stage of his career, the aspirant to oratorical distinction presents a petition, and states its purport in a tone of voice so low as scarcely to be audible to his next neighbor. He next reports a bill, and when it comes up for consideration, and he is called upon for the reasons in favor of its passage, he rises to give the desired explanation, but is so frightened by the sound of his own voice, that instead of making a speech, he calls for a reading of the petition.

At the second stage, after having become habituated to the sound of his own voice by presenting petitions, reporting bills, and seconding motions, he submits a resolution, in explaining the object whereof, as there can be no contradiction, he proceeds with fear and trembling, although his remarks have been ready cut and dried for weeks.

Emboldened by his success in this effort, our orator next proceeds to speak briefly in behalf of bills immediately interesting to his constituents. Accustomed to the sound of his voice in the legislative hall, his essays become more frequent: he expresses his reasons for approbation or dissent touching propositions that strike his mind as plain and conclusive. By regular gradation, step by step, the occasions that call him up become more frequent, until enchanted by the melody of his voice as it reverberates through the hall, or satisfied of the superiority of his reasoning powers, he permits no subject of discussion to escape him, but plunges his nose into every man's dish, and thunders away whether he can throw any light upon the subject or not.

Harrisburgh Chronicle.

CLAY & JACKSON.

Washington, 28th Jan. 1825.

My Dear Sir—My position in regard to the Presidential contest, is highly critical, and such as to leave me no path on which I can move without censure. I have pursued, in regard to it, the rule which I always observe in the discharge of my public duty. I have interrogated my conscience as to what I ought to do, and that faithful guide tells me I ought to vote for Mr. Adams. I shall fulfil its injunctions. Mr. Crawford's state of health, and the circumstances under which he presents himself to the House, appear to me to be conclusive against him. As a friend to liberty and to the permanence of our institutions, I cannot consent in this early stage of their existence by contributing to the election of a Military Chieftain, to give the strongest guaranty that this Republic will march in the fatal road which has conducted every other Republic to ruin. I owe to our friendship this frank exposition of my intentions. I am, and shall continue to be assailed by all the abuse which partizan zeal, malignity and rivalry can invent. I shall view without emotion these effusions of malice, and remain unshaken in my purpose. What is a public man worth if he will not expose himself on fit occasions, for the good of his country?

As to the result of the election, I cannot speak with absolute certainty; but there is every reason to believe that we shall avoid the dangerous precedent to which I allude.

Be pleased to give my respects to Mr. —— and believe me always

Your cordial friend,
H. CLAY.

The Hon. F. Brooke.

To the Editor of the N. Y. National Advocate.

Sir:—The following letter was received by me a few days since, and although a private communication, and not intended for the public eye, yet it contains so just an exposition of the enlightened views, and noble conduct of its distinguished author, that I cannot forbear soliciting its publication in your valuable paper.

SAMUEL SWARTWOUT.

[COPY.]

Washington City, 23d Feb. 1825.

My dear Sir—Yesterday I received your communication, adverting to the reasons and defence, presented by Mr. Clay to Judge Brook why duty and reflection imposed upon him the necessity of standing in opposition to me, because of my being, as he is pleased to style me, a "military chieftain." I had seen the letter before, and when it first appeared, I did entertain the opinion that some notice of it might, perhaps, be necessary—for the reason that the expression seemed to convey with it, the appearance of personality, more than any thing else; and could the opinion be at all entertained, that it could meet the object, which was doubtless intended, to prejudice me in the estimation of my countrymen, I might yet consider some notice of it necessary—such a belief, however, I cannot entertain without insulting the generous testimonial with which I have been honored by ninety-nine electors of the people.

I am well aware that this term "Military Chieftain," has for some time past, been a cant phrase with Mr. Clay, and certain of his friends; but, the vote with which I have been honored by the people, is enough to satisfy me that the prejudice which was thereby sought to be produced, has availed but little. This is sufficient for me—I entertain a deep and heartfelt gratitude to my country for the confidence which she has manifested towards me, leaving to prejudiced minds whatever they can make of the epithet "Military Chieftain."

It is for ingenuity greater than mine to conceive what idea was intended to be conveyed by the term. It is very true, that early in life, even in the days of my boyhood, I contributed my mite to shake off the yoke of tyranny, and to build up the fabric of free government. And when lately our country was involved in war, bearing then the commission of Major General of Militia in Tennessee, I made an appeal to the patriotism of the citizens of the west, when 3000 went with me to the field to support her Eagles. If this constitutes me a "Military Chieftain," I am one. Aided by the patriotism of the western people and an indulgent Providence, it was my good fortune to protect our frontier border from the savages, and successfully to defend an important and vulnerable point of our Union. Our lives were risked, privations endured, and sacrifices made—and, if Mr. Clay pleases, martial law declared—not with any view of personal aggrandizement, but for the preservation of all and every thing that was dear and valuable—the honor, the safety and glory of our country! Does this constitute the character of "a Military Chieftain?" And are all our brave men in war, who go forth to defend their rights and the rights of the country, to be termed "Military Chieftains;" and denounced therefor? If so, the tendency of such a doctrine may be, to arrest the ardour of useful and brave men in future times of need and peril; with me it will make no difference, for my country at war, I would aid, assist and defend her, let the consequences to myself be what they might.

I have, as you very well know, been charged by some of the designing politicians of this country, with taking bold and high-handed measures; but, as they were not designed for any benefit to myself, I should not, under similar circumstances, refrain from a course equally bold. That man, who, in times of difficulty and danger, shall halt at any course necessary to maintain the rights and privileges and independence of his country, is unsuited to authority. And if these opinions and sentiments shall entitle me to the name and character of a "Military Chieftain," I am content so to be considered—satisfied too, that Mr. Clay, if he pleases, shall give that as the reason, to the citizens of the west, why, in his opinion, I merited neither his nor their confidence.

Mr. Clay has never yet risked himself for his country. He never sacrificed his repose, nor made an effort to repel an invading foe; of course "his conscience" assured him it was altogether wrong in any other man to lead his countrymen to battle and victory. He who fights, and fights successfully, must, according to his standard, be held up as a "Military Chieftain." Even Washington, could he appear again among us, might be so considered, because he dared to be a virtuous and successful soldier—a correct man, and an honest statesman. It is only when overtaken by disaster and defeat, that any man is to be considered a safe politician and a correct statesman.

Defeat might, to be sure, have brought with it one benefit, it might have enabled me to escape the notice and animadversions of Mr. Clay; but considering that by an opposite result, my country has been somewhat benefited, I rather prefer it, even with the opprobrium and censure which he seems disposed to extend towards me. To him thank God I am in no wise responsible. There is a purer tribunal to which I would in preference refer myself. To the judgment of an enlightened, patriotic, and uncorrupted people. To that tribunal I would rather appeal, whence is derived whatever of reputation either he or I may possess. By a reference there it will be ascertained that I did not solicit the office of president; it was the frank and flattering call of the freemen of this country, not mine, which placed my name before the nation. When they failed in their colleges to make a choice, no one beheld me seeking through art or management, to entice any representative in Congress from a conscientious responsibility to his own, or the wishes of his constituents. No midnight taper burnt by me; no secret conclaves were held, nor cabals entered into to persuade any one to a violation of pledges given, or of instructions received. By me no plans were concerted to impair the pure principles of our republican institutions, nor to prostrate that fundamental maxim which maintains the supremacy of the people's will. On the contrary, having never in any manner either before the people or Congress, interfered in the slightest degree with the question, my conscience stands void of offence, and will go quietly with me, regardless of the insinuations of those who through management may seek an influence not sanctioned by integrity and merit.

Demagogues, I am persuaded, have in times past done more injury to the cause of freedom, and the rights of man, than ever did a military chieftain, and in our country, at least in times of peace, should be much more feared. I have seen something of this in my march through life; and have seen some men too making the boldest professions, who were more influenced by selfish views and considerations, than ever they were by the workings of an honest conscience.

I became a soldier for the good of my country; difficulties met me at every step, but I thank God, it was my good fortune to surmount them.

The war over, and peace restored, I retired to my farm to private life, where, but for the call I received to the Senate of the Union, I should have contentedly remained. I have never sought office or power, nor have I ever been willing to hold any post longer than I could be useful to my country, not myself, and I trust I never shall. If these things make me one, I am "a military chieftain."

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant.
(Signed) AND'W. JACKSON.

Foreign News.

New-York, March 7.

We have by the packet ship New-York received a London paper to the 8th, and a Liverpool to the 5th Feb. from which we have copied the king's speech and notice the following items of intelligence. There had been an entire change in the Portuguese ministry, and the ascendency of the British influence with that government was complete. Calcutta papers of the 1st September had been received, which give the details of continued successes against the Burmese. The declaration of the English Cabinet in favor of the South American provinces, had produced great consternation at Madrid, where Ferdinand is said to have announced a determination to hold no diplomatic relations with any power that had made treaties of alliance with the insurgent colonies. A passenger states that at his departure it was confidently asserted that the ports would shortly be opened for the importation of grain from Canada. These are all the particulars we see worthy of enumeration.

His Majesty's Speech to Parliament.

"My Lords and Gentlemen:

"We are commanded by his Majesty to express to you the gratification which his Majesty derives from the continuation and progressive increase of that public prosperity upon which his Majesty congratulated you at the opening of the last session of parliament.

There never was a period in the history of this country, when all the great interests of the nation were at the same time in so thriving a condition, or when a feeling of content and satisfaction was more widely diffused throughout all classes of the British people.

It is no small addition to the gratification of his Majesty, that Ireland is participating in the general prosperity.

The outrages for the suppression of which extraordinary powers were continued to his Majesty, have so far ceased, as to warrant the suspension of the exercise of those powers in most of the districts heretofore disturbed.

Industry and commercial enterprize are extending themselves in that part of the united kingdom.

It is therefore the more to be regretted, that associations should exist in Ireland, which have adopted proceedings irreconcileable with the spirit of the constitution, and calculated, by exciting alarm and by exasperating animosities, to endanger the peace of society, and to retard the course of national improvement.

His majesty relies upon your wisdom to consider, without delay, the means of applying a remedy to this evil.

His majesty further recommends to you the renewal of the inquiries instituted last session into the state of Ireland.

His majesty has seen with regret, the interruption of tranquillity in India, by the unprovoked aggression and extravagant pretensions of the Burmese government, which rendered hostile operations against that state unavoidable.

It is, however, satisfactory to find that none of the other native powers have manifested any unfriendly disposition, and that the bravery and conduct displayed by the forces already employed against the enemy, afford the most favorable prospect of a successful termination of the contest.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

His majesty has directed us to inform you, that the estimates of the year will be forthwith laid before you.

The state of his Majesty's Indian possessions, and circumstances connected with other parts of his Majesty's foreign dominions, will render some augmentation in his military establishment indispensable. His Majesty, however, has the sincere gratification of believing, that, notwithstanding the increase of expense arising out of this augmentation, such is the flourishing condition and progressive improvement of the revenue, that it will still be in your power, without affecting public credit, to give additional facilities to the national industry, and to make a further reduction in the burthens of his people.

My Lords and Gentleman,

His Majesty commands us to inform you, that his Majesty continues to receive from the Allies, and generally from all Princes and States, assurances of their unabated desire to maintain and cultivate the relation of peace with his Majesty, and with each other, and that it is his Majesty's constant endeavour to preserve the general tranquility.

The negotiations which have been so long carried on, through his Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople, between the Emperor of Russia and the Ottoman Porte, have been brought to an amicable issue.

His majesty has directed to be laid before you, copies of arrangements which have been entered into with the kingdoms of Denmark and Hanover, for improving the commercial intercourse between those states and the United Kingdom.

A treaty, having for its object the more effectual suppression of the slave trade, has been concluded between his Majesty and the King of Sweden; a copy of which treaty, as soon as the ratification shall have been exchanged, his Majesty will direct to be laid before you.

Some difficulties have arisen with respect to the ratification of the treaty for the same object which was negotiated last year between his Majesty and the United States of America. These difficulties, however, his Majesty trusts, will not finally impede the conclusion of so beneficial an arrangement.

In conformity to the declarations which have been repeatedly made in his Majesty's name, his Majesty has taken measures for confirming by treaties the commercial relations already subsisting between this kingdom and those countries of America which appeared to have established their separation from Spain. So soon as these treaties shall be completed, his Majesty will direct copies of them to be laid before you.

His Majesty commands us not to conclude without congratulating you upon the continued improvement in the state of the agricultural interest, the solid foundation of our national prosperity: nor without informing you, that evident advantage has been derived from the relief which you have recently given to commerce by the removal of inconvenient restrictions.

His majesty recommends to you to persevere (as circumstances may allow) in the removal of similar restrictions—and his Majesty directs us to assure you that you may rely upon his Majesty's cordial co-operation in fostering and extending that commerce, which whilst it is, under the blessing of Providence, a main source of strength and power to this country, contributes in no less degree to the happiness and civilization of mankind.

The London Times of the eighth of last month contains President Monroe's last message to congress, entire, and its Editor remarks: "To a lover of humanity and public liberty, it possesses the valuable qualification of describing an amount of national prosperity enjoyed by a people who speak our language, and are cemented to Englishmen by a common blood and lineage, superior to all that has been recorded of any community on earth. With regard to France, there are complaints suggested on the subject of her delaying to indemnify America for spoliations committed on the commerce of the latter, during the late war with Great Britain. We observe with satisfaction the cordial and affectionate manner in which Mr. Monroe recommends to congress a consideration of the merits of Gen. La Fayette. The speech might be taken as a useful model for great personages in all other parts of the world, when they profess to enlighten their subjects by a royal view of their national interests and concerns."

A great portion of the London Traveller of the 17th of January is occupied with an unfinished statement of the trial of Edmund Kean, the tragedian, for criminal conversation with the wife of Robert A. Cox, Esq. The damages were laid at 2000 pounds. There is but a small part of the evidence given in the paper alluded to. Many of Kean's letters to Mrs. Cox, some of which were signed "Little Breeches," were read in court and produced much laughter. He concludes one of the letters which he wrote in this country, with the following quotation from Shakspeare.

"Doubt that the stars are fire;
"Doubt that the sun doth move;
"Doubt truth to be a liar;
"But never doubt—I love."

Another letter stated "that he was remitting to England 1000 pounds a month out of his earnings in America, and that he was living and travelling magnificently; he conjured his "dearest love" not to let any one rival or supersede him in her affections." The verdict of the jury we are yet to learn.

From the London Magazine and Review, Jan. 1825.

RAIL WAYS.

The rage of the last month has been a mania for rail roads. The strong feeling of interest and curiosity which this subject is now exciting in the public mind; the variety of companies which are daily forming, to connect, by means of rail ways, the most important mercantile and manufacturing stations in the kingdom; the secret opposition which is now vigorously exerting itself on the part of interested bodies, with any object in view but the public good; seem to point out the propriety of setting before the public a general view of the advantages which rail ways are likely to furnish, and to direct their attention to the quarters whence opposition may be expected.

On a well made road a horse will draw one ton, in a cart weighing about 7 cwt., or about 3,000 lb., at a rate of two miles an hour. On a rail way of the best construction he will draw, at the same rate of travelling, about 15 tons; let us call this 30,000 lb. for the convenience of having round numbers; and on a canal he will draw about 30 tons in a boat weighing 15 tons, or about 90,000 lb. Hence, on a rail way, the draught of a horse is *ten times*, and on a canal *thirty times*, as great as on a well made road. Now a rail way costs about *three times*, and a canal about *nine times*, as much as a good road; and it is probable that the expense of keeping them in repair, is in proportion to the original outlay. It is obvious, therefore, if rail ways should come into general use, the expense of transporting commodities will be about two-thirds less than on the best roads.

With respect to the advantages of a rail way over a canal, which is the question here principally at issue, we may observe, in the first place, that if a horse power effect three times as much on a canal as on a rail way, the original cost and subsequent repairs of a canal will require about the same rates or dues to repay the proprietor as a rail way. It must next be observed, this comparison relates to the transporting of goods at *two miles an hour.* Now it is easy to show, that so long as horse power is employed on canals, and they are not sufficiently deep and broad to admit the application of steam, this rate of transporting goods cannot be increased without an increase of freight, which would entirely destroy their superiority over roads. We have seen that a horse will draw about 90,000 lb., at the rate of two miles an hour. If we increase the velocity of the boat the resistance will also be increased, and with amazing rapidity. *The resistance of a fluid increases as the square of the velocity.* Since 90,000 lb., therefore, is drawn at the rate of two miles an hour by one horse:

At 4 miles	an hour	it would	require	4 horses,
6	do	do	do	9 do.
8	do	do	do	16 do.
12	do	do	do	36 do.

Or,

At 4 miles an hour the draught of one horse will be about 22,000 lb.

6	do	do	do	10,000 do.
8	do	do	do	5,000 do.
12	do	do	do	2,000 do.

In this computation it is assumed that the draught of a horse is the same at two, four, six, and eight miles an hour. In fact, however, its strength diminishes very rapidly as its velocity increases, a great portion of its strength being exhausted in supporting its velocity. If 100 lb. measure the force of traction of a horse, when travelling at the rate of two miles an hour, then will this power be reduced to 64 lb. when he travels at the rate of four miles an hour; and for higher rates of travelling it diminishes still more rapidly. Here the draught of a horse on a canal, at the rate of four miles an hour, is little more than 12,000 lb. It is needless to push this inquiry any farther; it is quite clear that goods can never be transported on a canal at a rate exceeding two or two and half miles an hour. Let us see now what will be the effect of an increased rate of travelling on a rail way. And here we shall arrive at a series of conclusions diametrically opposite to those we have deduced for canals. The resistance to communication of motion on a rail way arises from the friction and the resistance of the air. For any rate of travelling which is likely to be adopted, 8, 10, or 12 miles an hour, the resistance arising from the atmosphere is very trifling compared with that due to the friction. We shall, therefore, altogether neglect its consideration. *The resistance due to the friction is proportional only to the pressure. It is entirely independent of the velocity.* This is the grand circumstance which distinguishes a rail way from a canal, and which gives the former such an immense advantage over the latter. On a canal, by increasing the velocity of the boat, we increase the resistance to its motion at a very rapid rate; by increasing the velocity on a rail way, the resistance is not at all increased; it is, if any thing, rather diminished. Abstracting from consideration the resistance of the air, the very force which impels a body at two miles an hour, may by very simple contrivances, be made to impel it at ten or twelve miles an hour. If we apply to the body to be moved on a rail way a force just equal to the resistance due to the friction, it will not move; it will be exactly in a state of equilibrium. But the smallest increase of force will put it in motion. If this small increase of force be a constantly acting force, like that due to steam, its motion will be continually accelerated, and would ultimately, become greater than any assignable limit. Here we see the advantage of steam power; animal power could never be so applied as to produce this effect; because, as the velocity of the vessel increases, the draught of animal power is diminised, becoming small indeed when it reaches the velocity of 10 or 12 miles an hour. When the vehicle has attained any proposed velocity, whether that velocity be generated in the first instance by the continued action of the impelling force, or by any other means, it is merely necessary, in order that it should retain that velocity, that there should be an impelling force just sufficient to overcome the friction and the resistance to the air. Hence, *on a rail way, the expenditure of force due to a velocity of ten or twelve miles an hour, is very little more than that due to a velocity of two miles an hour.* This is the grand mechanical advantage which a rail road possesses over a canal. But it is on the application of steam, and on a consequent capacity of maintaining a *constant action*, however great the velocity of the vehicle, that this advantage depends. Without steam a rail way would be of no use; it would possess no superiority over a canal. Animal power could not have been applied with any advantageous effect, because its draught diminishes so rapidly with an increase of velocity.

From Havanna. A fleet of eight sail, (six frigates, a corvette and brig,) arrived at Havanna on the 14th ult. having on board 2014 troops.

PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY, MARCH 18, 1825.

By the following advertisement published in the New-York papers, it appears the business of transporting goods from that city to this, is likely to be commenced earlier than had been anticipated.

"*The Western Inland Transportation Company* give public notice that they are prepared to contract for the transportation of property by *Steam-Boats* and *Steam Lighters*, to Albany and the regions west and north of that place, including PITTSBURGH in Pennsylvania, and the several intermediate settlements south of Lake Erie."

Appointments by the President & Senate.

Henry Clay, of Kentucky, to be Secretary of State.

Richard Rush, of Pennsylvania, to be Secretary of the Treasury.

James Barbour, of Virginia, to be Secretary of War.

Alexander H. Everett, of Massachusetts, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Spain.

Joel R. Poinsett, of South-Carolina, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Mexico.

Christopher Hughes, of Maryland, to be Charge de Affairs to the Netherlands.

Thomas Ludwell Lee Brent, of Virginia, to be Charge de Affairs at Lisbon.

John M. Forbes, of Massachusetts, to be Charge de Affairs at Buenos Ayres.

William C. Somerville, of Virginia, to be Charge de Affairs at Sweden.

Condy Raguet, of Pennsylvania, to be Charge de Affairs to Brazil.

William Miller, of North-Carolina, to be Charge de Affairs to the Central Republic of America, Guatemala.

Jeremy Robinson, of Virginia, to be Consul at Rio de Janeiro.

Joshua Pilcher, of Missouri, to be Consul of the United States at Chihuahua, in New-Mexico.

Augustus Storrs, of Missouri, to be Consul of the United States at Santa Fe, New-Mexico.

James W. M'Gaffin, to be Consul of the United States at Saltillo, in Mexico.

The following are the ayes and noes, in the senate of the United States, on the nomination of Mr. Clay, as Secretary of State:

YEAS.—Messrs. Barton, Bell, Benton, Bouligny, Chandler, Chase, Clayton, D'Wolf, Dickerson, Edwards, Gaillard, Harrison, Hendricks, Holmes, of Me. Johnston of Lou. Kane, King, of Ala. Knight, Lloyd, of Mass. Mills, Rowan, Ruggles, Seymour, Smith. Van Buren, Van Dyke.—27.

NAYS.—Messrs. Berrien, Branch, Cobb, Eaton, Findlay, Hayne, Holmes, of Miss. Jackson, M'Ilvaine, Macon, Marks, Tazewell, Thomas, and Williams.—14.

Mr. Clinton declines accepting the mission to London.

Lake Erie, the New-York canal, and the Hudson river, are entirely clear of ice. Navigation in them has commenced at least two months earlier in the season than it did last year.

The Courts in New-York have decided against the steam-boat monopoly on the Hudson. Several new steam boats have commenced running on that river, and the rate of freight has been considerably reduced by the competition.

The legislature of Maryland have passed a law authorising the appointment of trustees to manage the affairs of habitual drunkards. They have also repealed the law by which females were imprisoned for debt; and abolished the test oath, by which Jews were prevented from holding offices.

The western papers do not confirm a report, now circulating in the eastern prints, that *Desha*, of Kentucky, had broken jail and escaped.

John Brooks, for many years Governor of Massachusetts, and a patriot of the Revolution, died lately, in the 73d year of his age.

Mr. Johnson, a member of Congress from Kentucky, whose name was used in Mr. Kremer's address to his constituents, has replied to Mr. K. at considerable length, thro' the Washington city papers. He denies Mr. K's. statements as to the friends of Mr. Clay, and retorts them upon the friends of Gen. Jackson.

The bill for the suppression of piracy passed congress, divested of its most energetic features; its principal enactment authorizes the building of ten sloops of war, to be employed as the President may direct.

The bill for occupying the mouth of Columbia River, and that for opening a road from Missouri to Mexico, were not finally acted upon.

Few acts of Congress can be of more general interest than that which we now publish, consolidating and remoulding the legal provisions for the regulation of the Post Office department. Every man who reads a newspaper, or writes a letter, is interested in this bill, which is but one of the several evidences of the *business character* of the late Congress.

The new provisions are not many, but there are some: members of Congress, for example, are to enjoy the privilege of franking for sixty days, (instead of thirty,) preceding and following each session of Congress. Printers are expressly authorized to send printed or written notes of their accounts to their subscribers, instead of being prosecuted therefor, as has been attempted. The punishment of robbery and embezzlement of letters is made somewhat more proportionate to the magnitude and enormity of the offence, not to speak of the punishment devised for undue curiosity, or "prying into another's business."

There is one fine imposed by the law, which, we rather suspect, will make many a postmaster feel to see if his purse is safe. We refer to that which imposes a fine of fifty dollars for detaining any newspaper from its owner, or taking a peep into any packet not intended for his office. By another provision, no postmaster is hereafter to be a contractor for, or concerned in carrying, any mail. This, also, is certainly a very proper regulation.

Nat. Intelligencer.

The Committee in Judge Franklin's case, have recommended that articles of impeachment be preferred against him for delaying judgment on the argument list from four to twelve months—for not deciding on writs of certiorari from two to six months after they had been returned—for producing a paper as the original of one which was lost, and causing it to be entered of record, and when the original was found, refusing to make the necessary correction—and for leaving the court-house at York, and going to Lancaster, during the time a jury was out on a criminal prosecution; and when a motion was made for a new trial, on the ground of the verdict being returned in the absence of the President Judge, for inducing the prisoner's counsel to withdraw the motion, on the promise that the punishment should be merely a nominal one.

Mercury.

[The Harrisburgh Chronicle says the report of the committee was discussed very fully on Friday, the 11th inst. and adopted, by a vote of 86 to 3.]

In the House of Representatives, on the 5th of March, Mr. J. R. C. Smith presented the petition and documents of Hannah Archer, a revolutionary *heroine*, who served in the families of Generals Washington and La Fayette, for seven years during the war, at the memorable battles of Long Island, White Plains, Trenton, Princeton, Brandywine and Germantown, and at Valley Forge encampment;—had charge of the Generals' baggage; and occasionally in the absence of the officers, had the care of the military chest of gold and silver. She is now in her 96th year—blind, poor and helpless, and in consideration of her important services, and of her deceased husband's who fought at Bunker's Hill, and served faithfully during the whole war, she now prays for a small pension to enable her to live free from want, in the evening of her life.

Harrisburgh Chronicle.

From the Franklin Repository.

"The legislature shall, as soon as conveniently may be, provide by law, for the *establishment of free schools*, throughout the state, in such manner that the poor may be taught gratis."

Constitution of Pennsylvania.

That the framers of our constitution, contemplated the establishment of one general system of *free schools*, seems to us evident from the above provision. The law now offered to the acceptance of our citizens, will, if put into operation, fulfil this constitutional injunction. Its being thought to be defective, is no good reason for its rejection, those defects can be remedied from time to time as experience may point them out. Our present system of educating the poor, is anti-republican, and though very expensive, but partially answers the objects designed. There are doubtless, many at present, who in proportion to the taxes they pay to support the present system of educating the poor, are deprived of the means of educating their own children.

Internal Improvement.—A report was made in the House of Representatives, on Saturday last by Mr. Hemphill, chairman of the committee of roads and canals, containing general views of the subject, the extent and importance of which may be estimated by the contents of a bill reported in connexion with it, not of course with a view to its being acted upon at this session but to present in the most definite shape, the opinions of the committee on this subject. The bill thus reported, proposes to authorize the president to borrow on the best terms he can, any sum of money, not exceeding in the whole, ten millions of dollars: which sums are to be borrowed at such times as may be necessary for the purposes contained in the second section of this bill. The second section proposes to authorize the secretary of the treasury to make subscriptions, on the part of the United States, in such companies for internal improvements as may be incorporated by the respective states, and as congress may approve from time to time. The third section contains a provision, that each state may, under certain restrictions, purchase the stock subscribed in such state, and take a transfer of the same from the secretary of the treasury. The fourth section directs the secretary of the treasury, as long as any stock belongs to the United States, to receive the dividends on the same, and to vote for the officers of each company, according to the shares subscribed. *Nat. Jour.*

Canal in Holland.—A new Canal for ships of the largest class, had, at the last accounts, been just opened from the city of Amsterdam to the Texel Roads. The government frigate Bellona, of 44 guns, had passed through the canal in four and a half days. It is calculated that in good weather ships will pass through in two days.—The expense of passage, including tolls, for a vessel of 300 tons is estimated at about 20 dollars. The length of the canal is near 50 miles.—Its width at the narrowest place is 120 feet. There are in it five locks, each having the dimensions of an 80 gun ship. Ships in entering the port of Amsterdam by the natural channel through the Zuider Zee bay, are obliged to sail first an east, then a south, and then a west course. It is therefore evident that much detention on account of winds will frequently occur. The canal will obviate this difficulty. *Dem. Press.*

Monument to Kosciusco. In the vicinity of the United States Military Academy, at west Point, there is a small spot in a most romantic situation among the rocks, overlooking the Hudson, which is known as Kosciusco's Garden; it was, in fact, laid out and cultivated by the Hero, when in this country, aiding in our Revolutionary struggle; his seat, in the side of the rock, is often occupied by the cadets and visiting strangers, and some of the shrubbery yet growing, were planted, by the hand of the Hero. The Cadets, of the Military Academy, some months since resolved to evince their respect and veneration, for the departed Hero, by erecting a Monument to his memory in this favorite spot.

Shocking Murder.—On the 18th of December last, John Love, of Boston, in this county, mysteriously disappeared; and from circumstances connected with the subject, the authorities of that town arrested and committed to the jail in this village, on the 22d February, Nelson and Isaac Thayer, brothers, on suspicion of murder. On the day following, the body of Love was found, buried in the woods, near his former residence. Two bullets had been shot through his head, and other marks of violence were visible. Since the discovery, the father and another brother of the Thayers have been also committed for trial. That Love has been murdered there can be no doubt, but of the guilt or innocence of the father and his three sons, nothing can be known until the trial, which will take place in April next.

Buffalo Journal.

General Bolivar.—Letters received at this city from Lima, furnish some interesting particulars relating to the conduct of Bolivar, which exalt his character as a patriotic and devoted friend of Liberty, to the highest elevation. It is said in the Mercantile *Advertiser* of this morning on information derived from a respectable source that after the Liberator arrived in Peru "a deputation from the Kings of *France* and *Spain* waited upon him with an invitation to assume the Supreme Command in South America, and put on a Crown—these Powers promising to support him in such a measure, and probably pledging the aid of all the governments composing the Holy Alliance. It is needless to add that the proposition was treated in a manner worthy of Bolivar. He sent it to the Congress of Colombia—and through that body it is hoped the world will be informed of the particulars." *N. Y. Statesman.*

It was rumored in London, on the authority of a letter from Paris, that the emperor Alexander had been attacked with a severe indisposition of a mental character. Accounts from Petersburgh to the 12th Feb. state, that scarcely a trace of the inundations of that capital were to be seen. The shops and warehouses were open, bridges repaired, streets cleared, and every thing had resumed its wonted appearance.

Mr. Paixham (a Frenchman) has invented a mortar which throws bombs horizontally, exactly in the same manner that cannon discharge balls. This bomb cannon, executed under the orders of the Marquess de Clermont Tonnerre, was lately proved at Brest. It answered every expectation, and carried as far as the largest ship-guns. The bomb went true to the direction, and the effect produced was so powerful, that considerable changes are immediately to be made in the naval *materiel*. In consequence of this new invention, large ships will no longer have the advantage of crushing smaller vessels without running any risk. A well directed discharge of one of these bombs may blow up or sink the largest ship.

English paper.

Married,

At Sewickley, Beaver county on the 9th inst. by the Rev. John Graham, Mr. *John K. Wilson*, merchant, of Washington Pennsylvania, to Miss *Maria*, daughter of Mr. David Shields, formerly of Washington.

On Thursday evening, the 10th inst. by the Rev. H. Spear, Mr. *Cary Carrel*, of Peters Creek, Allegheny county, to Miss *Jane West*, of Pigeon Creek, Washington county.

Died,

On Sunday evening last, at the house of Mr. John M'Kee, of this city, *Sarah M'Dowell*, aged 3 years, daughter of Mr. Joseph Irwin M'Dowell, late of Alabama, and formerly of this city.

At Wilkinsburgh, in this county, on the 13th inst. Mrs. MARGARET STEELE, consort of William Steele, Esq after a painful and protracted illness, which she endured with fortitude and resignation.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY.

Ticket, Combination 28, 37, 50, in the Union Canal Lottery, 15th Class, new series, drawn on the 9th inst. came out a prize of 2128 dollars.—The half of this Ticket was sold to a gentleman in this city, by Eichbaum & Johnston.

Steam Boat News.

ARRIVED.

March 10. S. B. *Mechanic*, Hall, from Louisville.
13. S. B *Ohio*, Butler, do.

DEPARTED.

March 12. S. B. *Mechanic*, Hall, for Louisville.
14. S. B. *Ohio*, Butler, do.

JOHN ALBREE,

South-West corner of Market St and the Diamond,

HAS JUST RECEIVED,

A LARGE AND EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

Boots & Shoes,

Selected expressly for and adapted to country retail trade, which will be sold at a small advance, for Cash or approved Credit.

Purchasers are invited to call and examine the assortment.

March 18—eotf.

NEW GOODS.

Wm. M'Knight

HAS just received, and is now opening, at his Store in Market-Street, a large and handsome assortment of

Spring & Summer Goods.

—*ALSO*—

An assortment of Ladies' Morocco and Prunella SLIPPERS, Children's SHOES, &c.

Straw Bonnets, & Children's Gimp Hats.

All of which will be sold very cheap.

March 18—3

17th Report of the Drawing

OF THE

Grand State Lottery of Maryland,

NOW near its completion, as it progresses weekly, and is contemplated to be completed the present month.

No. 7592, a prize of		$1000
2742,	do.	100
16454,	do.	50
And 197 prizes of		10

Thus has terminated the 17th Drawing of this popular Lottery, and although it will finish in three more drawings, yet all the following prizes remain undrawn, viz.

$40,000,

$20,000, $10,000, $5,000, 11 of $1,000, 6 of $500,

Besides 100s, 50s and 10s.

After one more drawing the splendid capital of

FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS

Will be deposited in the wheel, when all the prizes will be floating. The tickets are increasing in demand, but a few may still be had, warranted undrawn at

CONINE'S OFFICES,

No. 32, Market Street, near the Centre Market, and No. 217, Market, next to Liberty Street.

PRESENT PRICE OF TICKETS.

Whole,	$12 00	Quarters,	$3 00
Halves,	6 00	Eighths,	1 50

Distant adventurers should address

WM. C. CONINE, Baltimore.

March 11, 1825. [March 18.]

FLAX-SEED.

I WISH to Purchase a quantity of FLAX-SEED, for which I will give thirty-three cents a bushel, if brought soon.

Jos. Wainwright.

Winterton Mill, near U. S. Arsenal.

March 18—3t*

Six Cents Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the 13th instant, an indented apprentice to the Whitesmith business, named JOHN M'CREARY, about sixteen years of age. The above Reward will be given to any person who will return him. All persons are hereby forewarned from harboring said apprentice at their peril.

Thomas Hazelton.

March 18—3t

DOCTOR SPEER,

HAS COMMENCED

THE PRACTICE OF MEDICINE,

In the City of Pittsburgh,

AND will attend to calls in any branch of the profession, at his shop, in Fourth street, between Market & Wood streets, east of the office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

March 18, 1825.

DRAWING

OF THE

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

Fifteenth Class—New Series.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, Commissioners appointed by the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to superintend the Drawing of the Union Canal Lottery, Fifteenth Class, New Series, do hereby certify, that the following were the numbers which were this day drawn, viz:

37, 22, 34, 20, 21, 50, 42, 28,

And that the said numbers were drawn in the order in which they stand above, that is to say, No. 37 was the first that was drawn; No. 22 was the second; No. 34 was the third; No. 20 was the fourth; No. 21 was the fifth; No. 50 was the sixth; No. 42 was the seventh; and No. 28 was the eighth and last.

Witness our hands, at the city of Philadelphia, this ninth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five.

ANDREW BAYARD,
ANDREW PETIT,
JOHN READ.

Attest—JOHN ROBERTS, Secretary.

From the preceding certificate it will be seen what numbers were drawn from the wheel, for determining the prizes in the Union Canal Lottery, Fifteenth Class, New Series, with the order in which they were drawn: And the Managers have the honor to announce to the public, the following as the result:

The tickets which drew the 56 highest prizes, are those having on them, for Combination Numbers,

22, 34, 38, the 1st, 2d and 3d drawn, $30,000
20, 21, 50, the 4th, 5th and 6th drawn, 10,000
20, 21, 34, the 3d, 4th and 5th drawn. } 5,000
28, 42, 50, the 6th, 7th and 8th, each }
28, 37, 50, 1st, 6th and 8th; } 2,128
18, 37, 42, 1st, 7th and 8th, each }

22, 42, 50, the 2d, 6th and 7th drawn; 22, 28, 50, 2d, 6th and 8th; 22, 28, 42, 2d 7th and 8th; 20, 34, 50, 3d, 4th and 6th; 20, 34, 42 3d, 4th and 7th; 20, 28, 34, 3d, 4th and 8th; 21, 34, 50, 3d, 5th and 6th; 21, 34, 42, 3d, 5th and 7th; 21, 28, 34, 3d, 5th and 8th; 34, 42, 50, 3d, 6th and 8th; 28, 34, 42, 3d, 7th and 8th; 20, 21, 42, 4th, 5th and 7th; 20, 21, 28, 4th, 5th and 8th; 20, 42, 50, 4th, 6th and 7th; 20, 28, 50, 4th, 6th and 8th; 20, 28, 42, 4th, 7th and 8th; 21, 42, 50, 5th, 6th and 7th, 21, 28, 50, 5th, 6th and 8th; 21, 28, 42, 5th, 7th and 8th, each $1000.

20, 22, 37, the 1st, 2d and 4th drawn; 21, 22, 37, 1st, 2d and 5th; 22, 37, 50, 1st, 2d and 6th; 22, 37, 42, 1st, 2d and 7th; 22, 28, 37, 1st, 2d and 8th; 20, 34, 37, 1st, 2d and 4th; 21, 34, 37, 1st, 3d and 5th; 34, 37, 50, 1st, 3d and 6th; 34, 37, 42, 1st, 3d and 7th; 28, 34, 37, 1st, 3d and 8th; 20, 21, 37, 1st, 4th and 5th, 20, 37, 50, 1st, 4th and 6th; 20, 37, 42, 1st, 4th and 7th; 20, 28, 37, 1st, 4th and 8th; 21, 37, 50, 1st, 5th and 6th; 21, 37, 42, 1st, 5th and 7th; 21, 28, 37, 1st, 5th and 8th; 37, 42, 50, 1st, 6th and 7th; 20, 22, 34, 2d, 3d and 4th; 21, 22, 34, 2d, 3d and 5th; 22, 34, 50, 2d, 3d and 6th; 22, 34, 42, 2d, 3d and 7th, 22, 28, 34, 2d, 3d and 8th; 20, 21, 22, 2d, 4th and 5th; 20, 22, 50, 2d, 4th and 6th; 20, 22, 42, 2d, 4th and 7th; 20, 22, 28, 2d, 4th and 8th; 21, 22, 50, 2d, 5th and 6th; 51, 22, 42, 2d, 5th and 7th; 21, 22, 28, 2d, 5th and 8th, each $500.

The 52 tickets having on them the Combination Nos. 20 and 21, being the 4th and 5th drawn Nos. are each entitled to $100.

The 104 having on them the Combination Nos. 42 and 50, or 28 and 50, being the 6th and 7th, and 6th and 8th drawn Nos. are each entitled to $50.

All others, being 1300 tickets, having on them any two of the drawn Nos. are each entitled to $16.

And the $8 prizes are all such tickets as have any one of the drawn Nos. on them, being 10608, or 1326 for each drawn No.

J. B. Yates,
A. M'Intyre,
Managers.

Philadelphia, March 10, 1825.—[18.]

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

SIXTEENTH CLASS—NEW SERIES,

WILL be drawn on the 11th May, 1825, and finished in a few minutes. Sixty numbers—each ballot to be drawn.

Scheme.

1	Prize of	$50,000	is	$50,000
1	"	20,000	is	20,000
1	"	10,000	is	10,000
2	"	5,000	is	10,000
1	"	4,720	is	4,720
20	"	1,000	is	20,000
30	"	500	is	15,000
52	"	100	is	5,200
156	"	50	is	7,800
1248	"	20	is	24,960
10608	"	10	is	106,080
12,120	Prizes.			$273,760
22,100	Blanks.			

In this Scheme, with eight drawn ballots, there will be 56 prizes with three numbers on them, 1436 with two numbers on, and 10,608 with one number. Those tickets having none of the drawn ballots on them, being blanks.

A large proportion of this lottery is put up in parcels of 20 tickets, embracing all the combination numbers from 1 to 60, which parcels cannot draw less than $80, less the deduction of 15 per cent. with so many chances for the Capital Prizes.

TICKETS $9.

Halves	$4 50	*Quarters*	$2 25

FOR SALE AT THE

BOOKSTORE

OF

Eichbaum & Johnston,

In Market, between Second and Third Streets,

PITTSBURGH.

March 18, 1825.—8t

Edward J. & Samuel A. Roberts,

ATTORNEYS

AND

COUNSELLORS AT LAW,

Have their Office in Fourth St.

THREE DOORS ABOVE WOOD.

Pittsburgh, October [illegible]

TO RENT,

The Brick House,

near Smithfield Street, now occupied by Mr. Pride.

THE BRICK HOUSE at the Corner of Second and Smithfield Streets, now occupied by Mr. Hart.

The STORE & DWELLING HOUSE, in Wood Street, now occupied by R. & J. Towne.

Apply to Mr. Cochran, at the Warehouse of the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association. or to

George Poe, Jr.

March 18.—3t.

SPLENDID DRAWINGS

This Month (March) to take place in the City of Baltimore.

GRAND STATE LOTTERY

OF MARYLAND,

Contains the following Brilliant Capitals still undrawn

Forty Thousand Dollars!
Twenty Thousand Dollars!
Ten Thousand Dollars!
Five Thousand Dollars!

Besides 12 of 1000, 6 of 500 dollars, &c. The whole payable in Cash, which, as usual, at COHEN'S OFFICE, can be had the moment they are drawn.

COHEN'S OFFICE, }
Baltimore, March 4th, 1825. }

Sixteen drawings of this splendid scheme are already over. The remaining four will take place under the superintendence of the Commissioners appointed by the Governor and Council, on the following days, viz:

17th drawing on Thursday, the 10th March,
18th drawing on Thursday the, 17th March,
19th drawing on Wednesday, the 30th March,
20th and last, on Thursday, the 31st March,

Unless the Great Capital Prize of Forty Thousand Dollars should be undrawn, after the 19th is over, in which case, in order to give opportunity for renewals, the 20th drawing will be deferred till the second week following, and will positively take place on Tuesday the 12th of next Month.

Whole Tickets	$12	*Quarters,*	$3 00
Halves, - -	6	*Eighths,*	1 50

To be had warranted undrawn, at

COHEN'S

Lottery & Exchange Office,

No 114, Market-st. Baltimore.

Where the Great Capitals of 100,000 dolls.—20,000 dolls.—20,000 dolls. were obtained in BOTH THE LAST STATE LOTTERIES, and *where more capital prizes have been obtained than at any other Office in America.*

Orders from any part of the United States, either by mail, post paid, or by private conveyance, enclosing the cash or prizes in any of the lotteries, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention, as if on personal application, addressed to

J. I. COHEN, Jr.—*Baltimore.*

⁂ Remittances may be forwarded to COHEN'S OFFICE with perfect confidence, for if the Orders should not arrive in time, the amount enclosed will be returned by the first mail.

Baltimore, March 4, 1825. (*Mar. 18.*)

PROPOSALS IN WRITING

WILL be received, at the Commissioners' Office, in the city of Pittsburgh, until the 12th day of April next, for Weatherboarding and Roofing the Bridges over Lowrie's and Jack's Runs, on the Beaver Road, and for Roofing the County Jail Separate proposals will be required for each Bridge and for Roofing the Jail.—Information will be given at the Commissioners' Office, of the manner in which the work will be required to be done.

W. Woods, }
David Coon, } Commissioners of Allegheny Co.
John Wilson, }

Commissioners' Office, March 16, 1825—3t.

ACADEMY.

THE Ferry Street Academy, having been put in thorough repair, is now in a condition to receive students of both sexes, and to accommodate those of the senior class with separate rooms. The situation, in point of health, is superior to all others in the city.

The last days of June, September, December, and March, will be considered as quarter-days; at which time parents and others are requested to call and witness the improvement of the pupils.

As many competent assistants will be engaged as the number of students may require. In short, nothing will be neglected to facilitate their progress.

N. M. M'Curdy,
Pittsburgh, March 18—3t. Teacher.

FOR ST. LOUIS,

The Steam Boat Phœnix,

BECKWITH, MASTER,

HAS this day commenced running between this place and the above port, and will continue as a regular Packet between the two places for the remainder of the season.

Dobbin, Forsyth & Co.
Agents, Louisville.
Tracey & Wahrendorff,
Agents, St. Louis.

Louisville, Ky. Feb. 22, 1825. [M.5—12t.]

TO LET,

The Log House,

ON the corner of Smithfield and Third Streets, suitable for a Blacksmith, Wagon-Maker, Cooper, or any such trade, as it is central, and has room for a shed-shop. Apply to

F. B. Holmes,

[illegible]

PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY, MARCH 18, 1825.

By the following advertisement published in the New-York papers, it appears the business of transporting goods from that city to this, is likely to be commenced earlier than had been anticipated.

"*The Western Inland Transportation Company* give public notice that they are prepared to contract for the transportation of property by *Steam-Boats* and *Steam Lighters*, to Albany and the regions west and north of that place, including PITTSBURGH in Pennsylvania, and the several intermediate settlements south of Lake Erie."

Appointments by the President & Senate.

Henry Clay, of Kentucky, to be Secretary of State.

Richard Rush, of Pennsylvania, to be Secretary of the Treasury.

James Barbour, of Virginia, to be Secretary of War.

Alexander H. Everett, of Massachusetts, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Spain.

Joel R. Poinsett, of South-Carolina, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Mexico.

Christopher Hughes, of Maryland, to be Charge de Affairs to the Netherlands.

Thomas Ledwell Lee Brent, of Virginia, to be Charge de Affairs at Lisbon.

John M. Forbes, of Massachusetts, to be Charge de Affairs at Buenos Ayres.

William C. Somerville, of Virginia, to be Charge de Affairs at Sweden.

Condy Raguet, of Pennsylvania, to be Charge de Affairs to Brazil.

William Miller, of North-Carolina, to be Charge de Affairs to the Central Republic of America, Guatemala.

Jeremy Robison, of Virginia, to be Consul at Rio de Janeiro.

Joshua Pilcher, of Missouri, to be Consul of the United States at Chihuahua, in New-Mexico.

Augustus Storrs, of Missouri, to be Consul of the United States at Santa Fe, New-Mexico.

James W. M'Goffin, to be Consul of the United States at Saltillo, in Mexico.

The following are the ayes and noes, in the senate of the United States, on the nomination of Mr. Clay, as Secretary of State:

YEAS—Messrs. Barton, Bell, Benton, Bouligny, Chandler, Chase, Clayton, D'Wolf, Dickerson, Edwards, Gaillard, Harrison, Hendricks, Holmes, of Me. Johnston of Lou. Kane, King, of Ala. Knight, Lloyd, of Mass. Mills, Rowan, Ruggles, Seymour, Smith. Van Buren, Van Dyke.—27.

NAYS.—Messrs. Berrian, Branch, Cobb, Easton, Findlay, Hayne, Holmes, of Miss. Jackson, M'Ilvaine, Macon, Marks, Tazewell, Thomas, and Williams.—14.

Mr. Clinton declines accepting the mission to London.

Lake Erie, the New-York canal, and the Hudson river, are entirely clear of ice. Navigation in them has commenced at least two months earlier in the season than it did last year.

The Courts in New-York have decided against the steam-boat monopoly on the Hudson. Several new steam boats have commenced running on that river, and the rate of freight has been considerably reduced by the competition.

The legislature of Maryland have passed a law authorizing the appointment of trustees to manage the affairs of habitual drunkards. They have also repealed the law by which females were imprisoned for debt; and abolished the test oath, by which Jews were prevented from holding offices.

The western papers do not confirm a report, now circulating in the eastern prints, that *Desha*, of Kentucky, had broken jail and escaped.

John Brooks, for many years Governor of Massachusetts, and a patriot of the Revolution, died lately, in the 73d year of his age.

Mr. Johnson, a member of Congress from Kentucky, whose name was used in Mr. Kremer's address to his constituents, has replied to Mr. K. at considerable length, thro' the Washington city papers. He denies Mr. K's. statements as to the friends of Mr. Clay, and retorts them upon the friends of Gen. Jackson.

The bill for the suppression of piracy passed congress, divested of its most energetic features; its principal enactment authorizes the building of ten sloops of war, to be employed as the President may direct.

The bill for occupying the mouth of Columbia River, and that for opening a road from Missouri to Mexico, were not finally acted upon.

Few acts of Congress can be of more general interest than that which we now publish, consolidating and remoulding the legal provisions for the regulation of the Post Office department. Every man who reads a newspaper, or writes a letter, is interested in this bill, which is but one of the several evidences of the *business character* of the late Congress.

The new provisions are not many, but there are some: members of Congress, for example, are to enjoy the privilege of franking for sixty days, (instead of thirty,) preceding and following each session of Congress. Printers are expressly authorized to send printed or written notes of their accounts to their subscribers, instead of being prosecuted therefor, as has been attempted. The punishment of robbery and embezzlement of letters is made somewhat more proportionate to the magnitude and enormity of the offence, not to speak of the punishment devised for undue curiosity, or "prying into another's business."

There is one fine imposed by the law, which, we rather suspect, will make many a postmaster feel to see if his purse is safe. We refer to that which imposes a fine of fifty dollars for detaining any newspaper from its owner, or taking a peep into any packet not intended for his office. By an other provision, no postmaster is hereafter to be a contractor for, or concerned in carrying, any mail. This, also, is certainly a very proper regulation.

Nat. Intelligencer.

The Committee in Judge Franklin's case, have recommended that articles of impeachment be preferred against him for delaying causes on the argument list from four to twelve months—for not deciding on writs of certiorari from two to six months after they had been returned—for producing a paper as the original of one which was lost, and causing it to be entered of record, and when the original was found, refusing to make the necessary correction—and for leaving the court-house at York, and going to Lancaster, during the time a jury was out on a criminal prosecution, and when a motion was made for a new trial, on the ground of the verdict being returned in the absence of the President Judge, for inducing the prisoner's counsel to withdraw the motion, on the promise that the punishment should be merely a nominal one.

Mercury.

[The Harrisburgh Chronicle says the report of the committee was discussed very fully on Friday, the 11th inst. and adopted, by a vote of 86 to 3.]

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Harrisburgh Chronicle.

From the Franklin Repository.

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Constitution of Pennsylvania.

That the framers of our constitution, contemplated the establishment of one general system of *free schools*, seems to us evident from the above provision. The law now offered to the acceptance of our citizens, will, if put into operation, fulfil this constitutional injunction. Its being thought to be defective, is no good reason for its rejection, those defects can be remedied from time to time as experience may point them out. Our present system of educating the poor, is anti republican, and though very expensive, but partially answers the objects designed. There are doubtless, many at present, who in proportion to the taxes they pay to support the present system of educating the poor, are deprived of the means of educating their own children.

Internal Improvement.—A report was made in the House of Representatives, on Saturday last by Mr. Hemphill, chairman of the committee of roads and canals, containing general views of the subject, the extent and importance of which may be estimated by the contents of a bill reported in connexion with it, not of course with a view to its being acted upon at this session but to present in the most definite shape, the opinions of the committee on this subject. The bill thus reported, proposes to authorize the president to borrow on the best terms he can, any sum of money, not exceeding in the whole, ten millions of dollars: which sums are to be borrowed at such times as may be necessary for the purposes contained in the second section of this bill. The second section proposes to authorize the secretary of the treasury to make subscriptions, on the part of the United States, in such companies for internal improvements as may be incorporated by the respective states, and as congress may approve from time to time. The third section contains a provision, that each state may, under certain restrictions, purchase the stock subscribed in such state, and take a transfer of the same from the secretary of the treasury. The fourth section directs the secretary of the treasury, as long as any stock belongs to the United States, to receive the dividends on the same, and to vote for the officers of each company, according to the shares subscribed.

Nat. Jour.

Canal in Holland.—A new Canal for ships of the largest class, had, at the last accounts, been just opened from the city of Amsterdam to the Texel Roads. The government frigate Bellona, of 44 guns, had passed through the canal in four and a half days. It is calculated that in good weather ships will pass through in two days.—The expense of passage, including tolls, for a vessel of 300 tons is estimated at about 20 dollars The length of the canal is near 50 miles.—Its width at the narrowest place is 120 feet. There are in it five locks, each having the dimensions of an 80 gun ship. Ships in entering the port of Amsterdam by the natural channel through the Zuider Zee bay, are obliged to sail first an east, then a south, and then a west course. It is therefore evident that much detention on account of winds will frequently occur. The canal will obviate this difficulty.

Dem. Press.

Monument to Kosciusco. In the vicinity of the United States Military Academy, at west Point, there is a small spot in a most romantic situation among the rocks, overlooking the Hudson, which is known as Kosciusco's Garden; it was, in fact, laid out and cultivated by the Hero, when in this country, aiding in our Revolutionary struggle; his seat, in the side of the rock, is often occupied by the cadets and visiting strangers, and some of the shrubbery yet growing, were planted, by the hand of the Hero. The Cadets, of the Military Academy, some months since resolved to evince their respect and veneration, for the departed Hero, by erecting a Monument to his memory in this favorite spot.

Shocking Murder.—On the 18th of December last, John Love, of Boston, in this county, mysteriously disappeared; and from circumstances connected with the subject, the authorities of that town arrested and committed to the jail in this village, on the 22d February, Nelson and Isaac Thayer, brothers, on suspicion of murder. On the day following, the body of Love was found, buried in the woods, near his former residence. Two ballets had been shot through his head, and other marks of violence were visible. Since the discovery, the father and another brother of the Thayers have been also committed for trial. That Love has been murdered there can be no doubt, but of the guilt or innocence of the father and his three sons, nothing can be known until the trial, which will take place in April next.

Buffalo Journal.

General Bolivar.—Letters received at this city from Lima, furnish some interesting particulars relating to the conduct of Bolivar, which exalt his character as a patriotic and devoted friend of Liberty, to the highest elevation. It is said in the Mercantile Advertiser of this morning on information derived from a respectable source that after the Liberator arrived in Peru "a deputation from the Kings of *France* and *Spain* waited upon him with an invitation to assume the Supreme Command in South America, and put on a Crown—those Powers promising to support him in such a measure, and probably pledging the aid of all the governments composing the Holy Alliance. It is needless to add that the proposition was treated in a manner worthy of Bolivar. He sent it to the Congress of Colombia—and through that body it is hoped the world will be informed of the particulars."

N. Y. Statesm.

It was rumored in London, on the authority of a letter from Paris, that the emperor Alexander had been attacked with a severe indisposition of a mental character. Accounts from Petersburgh to the 12th Feb. state, that scarcely a trace of the inundations of that capital were to be seen. The shops and warehouses were open, bridges repaired, streets cleared, and every thing had resumed its wonted appearance.

Mr. Paixham (a Frenchman) has invented a mortar which throws bombs horizontally, exactly in the same manner that cannon discharge balls. This bomb cannon, executed under the orders of the Marquess de Clermont Tonnerre, was lately proved at Brest. It answered every expectation, and carried as far as the largest ship-guns. The bomb went true to the direction, and the effect produced was so powerful, that considerable changes are immediately to be made in the naval *materiel*. In consequence of this new invention, large ships will no longer have the advantage of crushing smaller vessels without running any risk. A well directed discharge of one of these bombs may blow up or sink the largest ship.

English paper.

Married,

At Sewickley, Beaver county on the 9th inst. by the Rev. John Graham, Mr. *John K. Wilson*, merchant, of Washington Pennsylvania, to Miss *Maria*, daughter of Mr. David Shields, formerly of Washington.

On Thursday evening, the 19th inst. by the Rev. H. Spear, Mr. *Cary Carrel*, of Peters Creek, Allegheny county, to Miss *Jane West*, of Pigeon Creek, Washington county.

Died,

On Sunday evening last, at the house of Mr. John M'Kee, of this city, *Sarah M'Dowell*, aged 3 years, daughter of Mr. Joseph Irwin M'Dowell, late of Alabama, and formerly of this city.

At Wilkinsburgh, in this county, on the 13th inst. Mrs. MARGARET STEELE, consort of William Steele, Esq after a painful and protracted illness, which she endured with fortitude and resignation.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY.

Ticket, Combination 28, 37, 50, in the Union Canal Lottery, 15th Class, new series, drawn on the 9th inst came out a prize of 2128 dollars.—The half of this Ticket was sold to a gentleman in this city, by Eichbaum & Johnston.

Steam Boat News.

ARRIVED.

March 10. S. B. *Mechanic*, Hall, from Louisville.
13. S. B *Ohio*, Butler, do.

DEPARTED.

March 12. S. B. *Mechanic*, Hall, for Louisville.
14. S. B. *Ohio*, Butler, do.

JOHN ALBREE,
South-West corner of Market St and the Diamond,
HAS JUST RECEIVED,
A LARGE AND EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF
Boots & Shoes,

Selected expressly for and adapted to country retail trade, which will be sold at a small advance, for Cash or approved Credit.

Purchasers are invited to call and examine the assortment.

March 18—eotf.

NEW GOODS.

Wm. M'Knight

HAS just received, and is now opening, at his Store in Market-Street, a large and handsome assortment of

Spring & Summer Goods.

—ALSO—

An assortment of Ladies' Morocco and Prunella SLIPPERS, Children's SHOES, &c.

Straw Bonnets, & Children's Gimp Hats.

All of which will be sold very cheap.

March 18—3

17th Report of the Drawing
OF THE
Grand State Lottery of Maryland,

NOW near its completion, as it progresses weekly, and is contemplated to be completed the present month.

No. 7592, a prize of		$1000
2742,	do.	100
16454,	do.	50
And 197 prizes of		10

Thus has terminated the 17th Drawing of this popular Lottery, and although it will finish in three more drawings, yet all the following prizes remain undrawn, viz.

$40,000,

$20,000, $10,000, $5,000, 11 of $1,000, 6 of $500,

Besides 100s, 50s and 10s.

After one more drawing the splendid capital of

FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS

Will be deposited in the wheel, when all the prizes will be floating. The tickets are increasing in demand, but a few may still be had, warranted undrawn at

CONINE'S OFFICES,

No 32, Market Street, near the Centre Market, and No. 217, Market, next to Liberty Street.

PRESENT PRICE OF TICKETS.

Whole,	$12 00	Quarters,	$3 00
Halves,	6 00	Eighths,	1 50

Distant adventurers should address
WM. C. CONINE, Baltimore.

March 11, 1825. [March 18.]

FLAX-SEED.

I WISH to Purchase a quantity of FLAX SEED, for which I will give thirty-three cents a bushel, if brought soon.

Jos. Wainwright.
Winterton Mill, near U. S. Arsenal.

March 18—3t*

Six Cents Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the 13th instant, an indented apprentice to the Whitesmith business, named JOHN M'CREARY, about sixteen years of age. The above Reward will be given to any person who will return him. All persons are hereby forewarned from harboring said apprentice at their peril.

Thomas Hazelton.

March 18—3t

DOCTOR SPEER,
HAS COMMENCED
THE PRACTICE OF MEDICINE,
In the City of Pittsburgh,

AND will attend to calls in any branch of the profession, at his shop, in Fourth street, between Market & Wood streets, east of the office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

March 18, 1825.

DRAWING
OF THE
UNION CANAL LOTTERY,
Fifteenth Class—New Series.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, Commissioners appointed by the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to superintend the Drawing of the Union Canal Lottery, Fifteenth Class, New Series, do hereby certify, that the following were the numbers which were this day drawn, viz:

37, 22, 34, 20, 21, 50, 42, 28,

And that the said numbers were drawn in the order in which they stand above, that is to say, No. 37 was the first that was drawn; No. 22 was the second; No. 34 was the third; No. 20 was the fourth; No. 21 was the fifth; No. 50 was the sixth; No. 42 was the seventh; and No. 28 was the eighth and last.

Witness our hands, at the city of Philadelphia, this ninth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five.

ANDREW BAYARD,
ANDREW PETIT,
JOHN READ.

Attest—JOHN ROBERTS, Secretary.

From the preceding certificate it will be seen what numbers were drawn from the wheel, for determining the prizes in the Union Canal Lottery, Fifteenth Class, New Series, with the order in which they were drawn: And the Managers have the honor to announce to the public, the following as the result:

The tickets which drew the 56 highest prizes, are those having on them, for Combination Numbers,

22, 34, 38, the 1st, 2d and 3d drawn, $30,000
20, 21, 50, the 4th, 5th and 6th drawn, 10,000
20, 21, 34, the 3d, 4th and 5th drawn }
28, 42, 50, the 6th, 7th and 8th, each } 5,000
28, 37, 50, 1st, 6th and 8th; }
18, 37, 42, 1st, 7th and 8th, each } 2,128

22, 42, 50, the 2d, 6th and 7th drawn; 22, 28, 50, 2d, 6th and 8th; 22, 28, 42, 2d 7th and 8th; 20, 34, 50, 3d, 4th and 6th; 20, 34, 42 3d, 4th and 7th; 20, 28, 34, 3d, 4th and 8th; 21, 34, 50, 3d, 5th and 6th; 21, 34, 42 3d, 5th and 7th; 21, 28, 34, 3d, 5th and 8th; 34, 42, 50, 3d, 6th and 8th; 28, 34, 42, 3d, 7th and 8th; 20, 21, 42, 4th, 5th and 7th; 20, 21, 28, 4th, 5th and 8th; 20, 42, 50, 4th, 6th and 7th; 20, 28, 50, 4th, 6th and 8th; 20, 28, 42, 4th, 7th and 8th; 21, 42, 50, 5th, 6th and 7th, 21, 28, 50, 5th, 6th and 8th; 21, 28, 42, 5th, 7th and 8th, each $1000.

20, 22, 37, the 1st, 2d and 4th drawn; 21, 22, 37, 1st, 2d and 5th; 22, 37, 50, 1st, 2d and 6th; 22, 37, 42, 1st 2d and 7th; 22, 28, 37, 1st, 2d and 8th; 20, 34, 37, 1st, 2d and 4th; 21, 34, 37, 1st, 3d and 5th; 34, 37, 50, 1st, 3d and 6th; 34, 37, 42, 1st, 3d and 7th; 28, 34, 37, 1st, 3d and 8th; 20, 21, 37, 1st, 4th and 5th, 20, 37, 50, 1st, 4th and 6th; 20, 37, 42, 1st, 4th and 7th; 20, 28, 37, 1st, 4th and 8th; 21, 37, 50, 1st, 5th and 6th; 21, 37, 42, 1st, 5th and 7th; 21, 28, 37, 1st, 5th and 8th; 37, 42, 50, 1st, 6th and 7th; 20, 22, 34, 2d, 3d and 4th; 21, 22, 34, 2d, 3d and 5th; 22, 34, 50, 2d, 3d and 6th; 22, 34, 42, 2d, 3d and 7th, 22, 28, 34, 2d, 3d and 8th; 20, 21, 22, 2d, 4th and 5th; 20, 22, 50, 2d, 4th and 6th; 20, 22, 42, 2d, 4th and 7th; 20, 22, 28, 2d, 4th and 8th; 21, 22, 50, 2d, 5th and 6th; 51, 22, 42, 2d, 5th and 7th; 21, 22, 28, 2d, 5th and 8th, each $500.

The 52 tickets having on them the Combination Nos. 20 and 21, being the 4th and 5th drawn Nos. are each entitled to $100.

The 104 having on them the Combination Nos. 42 and 50, or 28 and 50, being the 6th and 7th, and 6th and 8th drawn Nos. are each entitled to $50.

All others, being 1300 tickets, having on them any two of the drawn Nos. are each entitled to $16.

And the $8 prizes are all such tickets as have any one of the drawn Nos. on them, being 10608, or 1326 for each drawn No.

J. B. Yates,
A. M'Intyre,
Managers.

Philadelphia, March 10, 1825.—[18.]

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,
SIXTEENTH CLASS—NEW SERIES,

WILL be drawn on the 11th May, 1825, and finished in a few minutes. Sixty numbers—each ballot to be drawn.

Scheme.

1	Prize of	$50,000	is	$50,000
1	"	20,000	is	20,000
1	"	10,000	is	10,000
2	"	5,000	is	10,000
1	"	4,720	is	4,720
20	"	1,000	is	20,000
30	"	500	is	15,000
52	"	100	is	5,200
156	"	50	is	7,800
1248	"	20	is	24,960
10608	"	10	is	106,080
12,120	Prizes.			$273,760
22,100	Blanks.			

In this Scheme, with eight drawn ballots, there will be 56 prizes with three numbers on them, 1436 with two numbers on, and 10,608 with one number. Those tickets having none of the drawn ballots on them, being blanks.

A large proportion of this lottery is put up in parcels of 20 tickets, embracing all the combination numbers from 1 to 60, which parcels cannot draw less than $80, less the deduction of 15 per cent. with so many chances for the Capital Prizes.

TICKETS $9.

Halves $4 50 | *Quarters* $2 25

FOR SALE AT THE
BOOKSTORE
OF
Eichbaum & Johnston,
In Market, between Second and Third Streets,
PITTSBURGH.

March 18, 1825.—8t

Edward J. & Samuel A. Roberts,
ATTORNEYS
AND
COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
Have their Office in Fourth St.
THREE DOORS ABOVE WOOD,
Pittsburgh, October 13, 1824—tf.

TO RENT,

The Brick House, near Smithfield Street, now occupied by Mr. Pride.

THE BRICK HOUSE at the Corner of Second and Smithfield Streets, now occupied by Mr. Hart.

The STORE & DWELLING HOUSE, in Wood Street, now occupied by R & J. Towne.

Apply to Mr. Cochran, at the Warehouse of the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association or to

George Poe, Jr.

March 18.—3t.

SPLENDID DRAWINGS

This Month (March) to take place in the City of Baltimore.

GRAND STATE LOTTERY
OF MARYLAND,

Contains the following Brilliant Capitals still undrawn

Forty Thousand Dollars!
Twenty Thousand Dollars!
Ten Thousand Dollars!
Five Thousand Dollars!

Besides 12 of 1000, 6 of 500 dollars, &c. The whole payable in Cash, which, as usual, at COHEN'S OFFICE, can be had the moment they are drawn.

COHEN'S OFFICE, }
Baltimore, March 4th, 1825. }

Sixteen drawings of this splendid scheme are already over. The remaining four will take place under the superintendence of the Commissioners appointed by the Governor and Council, on the following days, viz:

17th drawing on Thursday, the 10th March,
18th drawing on Thursday the, 17th March,
19th drawing on Wednesday the 30th March,
20th and last, on Thursday, the 31st March,

Unless the Great Capital Prize of Forty Thousand Dollars should be undrawn, after the 19th is over, in which case, in order to give opportunity for renewals, the 20th drawing will be deferred till the second week following, and will positively take place on Tuesday the 12th of next Month.

Whole Tickets	$12	*Quarters,*	$3 00
Halves, - -	6	*Eighths,*	1 50

To be had warranted undrawn, at

COHEN'S
Lottery & Exchange Office,
No 114, Market-st. Baltimore.

Where the Great Capitals of 100,000 dolls.—20,000 dolls.—20,000 dolls. were obtained in BOTH THE LAST STATE LOTTERIES, and *where more capital prizes have been obtained than at any other Office in America.*

Orders from any part of the United States, either by mail, post paid, or by private conveyance, enclosing the cash or prizes in any of the lotteries, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention, as if on personal application, addressed to

J. I. COHEN, Jr—*Baltimore.*

⁂ Remittances may be forwarded to COHEN'S OFFICE with perfect confidence, for if the Orders should not arrive in time, the amount enclosed will be returned by the first mail.

Baltimore, March 4, 1825. (*Mar. 18.*)

PROPOSALS IN WRITING

WILL be received, at the Commissioners' Office, in the city of Pittsburgh, until the 12th day of April next, for Weatherboarding and Roofing the Bridges over Lowrie's and Jack's Runs, on the Beaver Road, and for Roofing the County Jail Separate proposals will be required for each Bridge and for Roofing the Jail.—Information will be given at the Commissioners' Office, of the manner in which the work will be required to be done.

W. Woods, }
David Coon, } Commissioners of
John Wilson, } Allegheny Co.

Commissioners' Office, March 16, 1825—3t.

ACADEMY.

THE Ferry Street Academy, having been put in thorough repair, is now in a condition to receive students of both sexes, and to accommodate those of the senior class with separate rooms. The situation, in point of health, is superior to all others in the city.

The last days of June, September, December, and March, will be considered as quarter-days; at which time parents and others are requested to call and witness the improvement of the pupils.

As many competent assistants will be engaged as the number of students may require. In short, nothing will be neglected to facilitate their progress.

N. M. M'Curdy,
Pittsburgh, March 18—3t. Teacher.

FOR ST. LOUIS,

The Steam Boat Phœnix,
BECKWITH, MASTER,

HAS this day commenced running between this place and the above port, and will continue as a regular Packet between the two places for the remainder of the season.

Dobbin, Forsyth & Co.
Agents, Louisville.
Tracey & Wahrendorff,
Agents, St. Louis.

Louisville, Ky. Feb. 22, 1825. [M.5—12t.]

TO LET,
The Log House,

ON the corner of Smithfield and Third Streets, suitable for a Blacksmith, Wagon-Maker, Cooper, or any such trade, as it is central, and has room for a shed-shop. Apply to

F. B. Holmes,

March 4—6t.

Poetry.

From the Boston Spectator.

Come from thy home in the far blue sky,
Spirit of beauty, and love, and song!
Bring on thy airy pinions high
Whate'er the dreams of my wayward fancy throng:
Give them a brighter and gayer hue,
Shape them to forms of finer mould,
Fairer than any painter drew,
Brighter than all the gods of old.

Lead me to that delicious clime,
Where the Amazon swells and glows;
Lay me beneath the flowering lime,
Where the dew in drops of nectar flows;
There let the visions of beauty rise,
And float in fairy trains away,
Bright as their own unclouded skies,
And rich as the parting light of day.

Bring to my heart the smiling tone,
Once so sweet to my lingering ear;
Tho' the days of youth have flown,
Still that tone to my heart is dear:
How it seems to murmur by,
Soft as the wind in a bed of flowers;
Now the falling whispers die;
Gone is the dream of my fairest hours.

Dimly the visions of beauty fade,
Like the cloud that melts in the evening sky,
When its colors vanish shade by shade,
Till the blue of the sky alone is there;
Ere they have wholly faded, throw,
Spirit of beauty! one glance to me,
Bright as the last and fullest glow
Of the setting sun on the golden sea.

P.

From the Washington Gazette.

Give me a demijohn of gall,
A pen of cane reed, split with a broad-axe,
A sheet of paper broad as Congress Hall,
And rig'rous nerves as tough as coblers' wax.
Let me be starved and poor and meanly clad,
Encircle me with duns to make me mad;
Coddle my skullpit with the fumes of brandy,
Then let me write how much I hate a dandy.

Ye mincing, squinting, smockfaced pretty things,
With corsets laced as tight as fiddle-strings;
Chok'd as a toad and supple as a cat,
About the *waist* D sharp, the *pate* B flat.
Ye cringing, superserviceable slaves,
Ye self-complacent, brainless, heartless knaves;
Ye lizard-looking apes with catfish gills,
Ye scoundrels, go and pay your *Tailors' Bills.*

PUMPKIN VINE.

FOR NASHVILLE.

The Steam Boat Lawrence,

CAPTAIN REARICK.

(Now on her passage from New Orleans.)

WILL leave this place for Nashville, on or about the 10th of March. The Lawrence is a new boat, and has first rate accommodations for passengers. For freight or passage apply to

Duncan & Forsyth.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 14, 1825—tf

The New, Fast-running and Substantial Steam Boat

Friendship.

Captain Wm. Hulbert.

WILL leave this port on or about the 15th of March next, and will take freight to any port on the Mississippi, Ohio, or Cumberland Rivers, for which a sufficient quantity may offer.

For further particulars, having superior accommodations for passengers, apply to

Duncan & Forsyth.

Pittsburgh Feb. 11.—tf.

For Saint Louis.

The substantial and fast running Steam Boat

INDIANA,

Captain Clark,

WILL leave this place from the 5th to the 10th of March, for the above port For freight or passage (having superior accomodations,) apply to

Duncan & Forsyth.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 14, 1825—tf

LOWRIE & CURTIS,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

HAVE REMOVED to the large Brick Warehouse, corner of Third and Wood Streets, opposite H. Holdship's Bookstore, where they keep on hand, and offer for sale, on the most accommodating terms.

Y. H. and Imperial Teas,
Best Green Coffee,
Liquor and Wines,
Old Whiskey, Tobacco, Dye Stuffs,
Nails, Iron, Window-Glass,

And a general assortment of all articles in their line of business. Orders will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.

Alderman Lowrie's Office,

Is in the North corner of the Diamond.

Dec. 31, 1824—tf

SAMUEL KINGSTON,

Attorney & Counsellor at Law,

HAS REMOVED HIS OFFICE, to the North east corner of the Diamond, Pittsburgh, where clients will please to call on him. An arrangement has been made, by which Walter Forward, Esq. will be associated with him in preparing and trying his causes. He hopes that by the most assiduous attention to his professional duties, he will merit and receive a share of public patronage.

Samuel Kingston.

Pittsburgh, July 30, 1824—tf.

N. B. Conveyances and other instruments of writing executed with accuracy and despatch.

LAW NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER has resumed his professional business, and will be found at the office now occupied by S. Kingston, Esq.

W. Forward.

Pittsburgh, July 30, 1824—tf

FOR SALE.

I will sell a few Lots,

SITUATE on that handsome level, nearly opposite to William Robinson's, between the Allegheny Bridge and Allegheny-Town.

John M'Donald.

March 11—[illegible]

Wanted, at Harmonie, Pa.

A PERSON who is capable of Teaching all the branches of English and Classical Education. To such an one, a dwelling and the Seminary House will be furnished gratis, together with other accommodations. Suitable Trustees are appointed, and every thing will be in readiness to commence the School on the 1st of April next. No certain salary will be promised, but the Teacher will be entitled to all the tuition money. As an inducement, it may be said that a considerable number of scholars are now waiting for the opening of the school. Letters addressed to the subscriber, to William Hays, Pittsburgh, John Gilmore, Butler, or Samuel Power, Beaver, (now in Harrisburgh,) will be punctually attended to.

Abraham Zeigler.

Harmonie, Feb. 25—tf

NOTICE.

J. TOWNE

HAS REMOVED his LOTTERY and EXCHANGE OFFICE to the north-east corner of Market and Third Streets, where he will continue to buy and sell most kinds of Bank Notes and Specie, and will transact all kinds of Lottery and Exchange Business, as usual.

J. T. Has just received from Philadelphia a handsome assortment of

Satin Paper Hangings,

With VELVET BORDERS. He has also a good assortment of low-priced PAPERS, which will be sold very low for cash.

April 9—tf.

TO RENT,

From the first day of April next, THE WAREHOUSE at present occupied by Davis & Hanson, as an Auction Store. Apply to

Allen & Grant,

Who have for Sale,

100 boxes TIN PLATES,
Twenty-Five Bales
COTTON,
NEW CROP.
Forty Casks Refined,
SALTPETRE
300 Boxes WINDOW GLASS.
40 do. BOTTLES, *assorted*
3000lbs. SHOT, assorted numbers.

☞ Writing, Printing, Wrapping & Tea

PAPER,

A constant supply from the Sewickly Grove Mill

For Nashville,

The Steam Boat Pittsburgh,

CAPTAIN WALKER,

Expected from New-Orleans, with a cargo of Sugar, &c. for the Subscribers, will load for the above port.

Allen & Grant.

February 4, 1825—tf.

Pittsburgh and Philadelphia Line of MAIL COACHES.

New Arrangement.

THE attention of Travellers going East and West is hereby particularly invited The Proprietors of this Line have, at the solicitation of many of their fellow-citizens, determined to increase the running of their Coach, from Pittsburgh, via Huntingdon, Lewistown, and *Harrisburgh*, to *three times per week*, in less than four days each trip,—they being met at the *latter* place by three different Lines of Stages, on the same evening,—one running by way of Reading, and one by Lancaster, to Philadelphia, and one other, via Little York, to Baltimore. Travellers will not only get on with as much facility, but they will have a choice of Routes from Harrisburgh, which will at least afford variety. Every possible attention will be paid to their accommodation, and their fare and travelling expenses generally, made as low as on any other stage route in Pennsylvania. The owners cannot be accountable for baggage.

RATES OF FARE.

From Pittsburgh to Harrisburgh, (For any intermediate distance, 6 cts. per mile.)	$10 00
From Harrisburgh to Philadelphia,	6 50
	$16 50

This Line will call for passengers at any public or private house, at either end of the Line, and will also drive to any place within a reasonable distance, to let out gentlemen or ladies with their baggage. It will leave the hotels of Col. Ramsay, in Pittsburgh, and Mrs. Buehler, in Harrisburgh, respectively, on the mornings of Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

Jno. Blair & Others.

Feb. 4, 1825—tf.

GRAPE VINES.

MR. DALCK respectfully informs the lovers of good Fruit, that he has yet on hand a considerable number of the very best

GERMAN VINE PLANTS,

which he is prepared to plant in the most approved manner, or he will give directions by which the purchasers may plant them. They ought to be planted in all this month.

He will be found every day during the present month at the residence of Mr Jacob Baker, in Second, near Grant street, or at the house of Mr. Jacob Byerly, in Wood street.

The Vines must be paid for on delivery.

☞ For sale as above, a quantity of the MONTHLY CLOVER [illegible].

March 11—[illegible]

[illegible] & [illegible],

Commission Merchants,

HAVE REMOVED to the large Brick Warehouse, corner of Market and Water streets, (three doors below their old stand,) formerly occupied by Messrs. Steele & Co. and recently by Messrs. J. Anderson & Co.

JUST RECEIVED,

50 hhds. SUGAR,
50 bbls. MOLASSES,
30 " MACKAREL,
50 boxes TIN PLATES,
A few casks 4th Proof Cognac BRANDY,
Madeira, Teneriffe, Port and Claret WINES.

ON HAND,

A constant supply Juniata Bar and Rolled IRON,
8 by 10 and 10 by 12 WINDOW GLASS,
SAD IRONS, AXES, HOES, CHAINS,
Juniata NAILS and BRADS—For sale as above.

Pittsburgh, March 11, 1825—tf.

FOR ST. LOUIS,

The fine fast-sailing Steam Boat,

GENERAL BROWN,

WILL leave this place about the 10th of March. For freight or passage apply to

Robert Lindell & Co.

Who will have Boats ready for Nashville, or any other port that freight may offer for.

Pittsburgh, Jan 14—tf.

Copper & Tin Ware.

THE subscribers intending to remove from this City by the 1st of April, will dispose of their Stock, wholesale and retail, at reduced prices. It consists of a good assortment of

STILLS,

Wash Kettles, Tea Kettles, &c.

A large assortment of

TIN WARE.

They will barter for any of the following articles, viz: Bar Iron, Nails, Window Glass. Tobacco. Hollow Castings, Salt, Groceries, & Dry Goods.

R. & J. TOWNE.

Wood above Second Street.

Feb. 4, 1825.—6t.

SAMUEL WOOD

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the *PLASTERING, PAPERING,* and *WHITEWASHING*, and has reduced his prices to the following low rates, for Cash only, viz.—

3 coat Plastering on lath, including materials,		16 cts. per yd.
2 do.	do.	14
1 do.	do.	12
3 do.	on brick wall,	8
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	4
Prices when the materials are found by the employer.		
3 coats on lath,		8 cts. per yd.
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	5
3 do. on brick wall,		6
Hanging paper,		12½ per roll
do. border,		25
Whitewashing,		37½ per room

Roughcasting done in the neatest manner, and warranted to be durable in the dampest cellars.

Casting in plaster done at the shortest notice.

June 20—tf.

NEW STORE.

MYERS & ADAMS

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public, that they have just received and now offer for sale, in the new range of buildings, corner of Market and Liberty streets, a general assortment of FALL and WINTER GOODS, consisting of

CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
CASSINETTS,
FLANNELS,
BOMBAZETTS,
CALICOES, &c.

ALSO,—A superior assortment of fashionable FALL RIBBONS: Barage, Merino, Cashmere and Silk HAND KERCHIEFS.

ALSO,—A select assortment of *Hardware, Queensware* and *Groceries*, all of which they will sell low for Cash or Beeswax, Country Linen, Bags &c.

Oct 22, 1824—tf.

J. GALLAGHER,

BELL & BRASS FOUNDER,

In Second Street, two doors east of Wood,

Adjoining the Copper and Tin shop of L. Peterson.

PITTSBURGH,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he will be happy to execute all orders, for any articles in his line, at the shortest notice, and in the best manner.

Church, Court-House, Academy, Factory and Tavern

BELLS,

Made to any size,

ALSO,

Still-Cocks, Rivets, Spelter Solder,

And every description of

BRASS CASTINGS,

FOR STEAM ENGINES, FACTORIES, &c.

☞ Highest price given for old Copper, Brass, Pewter, &c.

January 7—3m*

PHOENIX FACTORY.

COTTON MACHINERY.

Adams, Allen & Co.

GIVE NOTICE, that they are prepared to receive orders for the manufacture of all kinds of

MACHINERY

For Spinning & Weaving Cotton,

Including Picking, Carding, Drawing, and all other Preparation Machines,—which they will afford at eastern prices, and warrant to be equal to any manufactured there, or to any now in operation in their own mill.

They will, as usual, fill any orders for prime SHEETINGS, 4-4 wide, and YARN, from No. 5 to No. 20.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 13, 1824. tf.

VARIETY.

I WISH TO PURCHASE

5 or 6 Active Young Horses.

FROM 4 to 7 years old, from 15 to 17 hands high, well gaited, for which I will give a generous price in cash.

Having enlarged my stable, I will take a few horses at LIVERY.

Those indebted to me for longer than three months, will have the goodness to call and settle their respective accounts without delay, as, in justice to myself, no longer indulgence can be given.

W. Graham, Jr.

Pittsburgh, March 4—3t.

STORAGE

AND

Commission Business.

THE SUBSCRIBERS beg leave respectfully to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have removed to that spacious building, (*No. 85, North Main Street, St. Louis*) lately owned and occupied by Christian Wilt & Co. and that they have also taken the house formerly owned and occupied by said Wilt & Co as a White and Red Lead Factory: this house is adjoining the other, and extends to the bank of the river, has been lately repaired, and is now well calculated for the reception and storing of Goods of every kind, by which the difficulties and inconveniences arising from the want of sufficient Warehouses, (and which has, for some time past. prevented them from seeking Commission Business,) are completely removed; they therefore solicit a renewal of Consignments of all articles except Dry Goods and Hardware, of which they will constantly have on hand, for sale, Wholesale and Retail, on their own account, a general assortment, which they feel assured will greatly facilitate the sale of such articles as may be consigned to them. From their long residence in this city, their general acquaintance with country merchants and dealers in this place, the number and experience of assistants employed by them, and their intention to use every honest exertion to promote the interest of those who may confide business to them, they flatter themselves that they will be able to give satisfaction to all reasonable consignors: Suffice it to say, they refer the public to all persons who have heretofore had transactions of business with them.

Scott & Rule.

St. Louis, January 1825—[28—3m]

P. S In order to prevent delays in forwarding Goods consigned to us to be re-shipped to Franklin or elsewhere on the Missouri River, we have provided and will constantly have first rate Keel Boats and careful captains or patroons, well acquainted with the navigation of that river, which will enable us to despatch the Goods with very little delay. We have also made arrangements for the quick despatch of Goods to be forwarded to any port on the Mississippi River. S & R

To Let,

And possession given the first of April next, THE HOUSE, at present occupied as the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank, situate in Third Street, between Market and Wood Streets.

For terms apply to JOHN SCULL, or either of the subscribers.

John Hannen
John Liggett.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 21—tf

Seminary for Young Ladies.

MR. & MRS. BAKER,

RESPECTFULLY inform the public, that they have opened a SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES, in that commodious three story house on north Fourth street, next door to the corner of Market street, the terms of which will be found to correspond with the times. They pledge themselves to use every exertion in advancing the improvement of those who may be entrusted to their care. The experience of twenty years will enable them to redeem their pledge. The terms are as follow.

Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Orthography, Geography, with a complete knowledge of the Globes, with plain Sewing & Marking,	$3 00
The above, with Embroidery, Cotton Work Tambour, in addition,	2 00
Fillagree, Artificial Flowers, Fringe and Netting, Drawing and Painting, in addition,	2 00
	$7 00

Making 7 dollars for all the useful and ornamental branches mentioned above.

Music, Vocal and Instrumental, per qr. $8 00

As the Piano Forte has always been considered an instrument peculiarly adapted to accompany the voice, and without which it loses much of its value, Mr. B. will use every exertion, by precept and example, to improve the voices of those who may wish to come under his tuition.

N. B. PIANO FORTES of every description, TUNED and REPAIRED in the best manner, and on reasonable terms.

March 11—3m

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County, and to me directed, will be exposed to sale, by Public Vendue or outcry, at the Court House in the city of Pittsburgh,

On Monday, the 21st day of March, 1825,

At 10 o'clock, A. M. the following property, viz.

All the right, title interest and claim of *Nathaniel Plummer*, Jr. of, in and to one undivided moiety or equal half part of three hundred and sixty acres of land, more or less, situate in St. Clair township, in said county, adjoining lands of Andrew M'Farland, Robert Shawhan, Martin M'Kean's heirs, John Woods' heirs, and others on which there are erected, a large stone dwelling house, a frame barn, a number of small houses, and a stone still house, and on which there are three apple orchards, two currant gardens, and about two hundred acres of land cleared.—Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Nathaniel Plummer, jr. at the suit of the *Bank of Pennsylvania.*

ALSO All the right, title, interest and claim of *Peter Shaeffer and John Obey*, of, in and to, two certain lots or pieces of ground, situate in the Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh, and marked on Geo. A. Bayard's plan of part of the said Liberties, No. 67 and 68 bounded by Water street, by lot No 66, by the Allegheny river, and by Walnut street, containing together in breadth 100 feet, and extending from Water street to the Allegheny river, on which is erected a two story brick house, &c. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Peter Shaeffer and John Obey, at the suit of *James B. Clow* for use *of Jacob Ewart.*

L. Stewart, Sh'ff.

SHERIFF'S-OFFICE,
Pittsburgh, Feb. 25, 1825.

J. BYRNE,

Umbrella Manufacturer,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the manufacture of UMBRELLAS and PARASOLS, of the most substantial kind, and neatest fashion, at his shop, in Third street, north side, between Wood and Market streets, where he will always be found, ready and willing to execute their commands in the line of his profession. Having paid a fee, and served a regular time to the business, under a first master, in one of the most fashionable cities of Great Britain, he feels confident he will be able to satisfy every reasonable expectation.

Every kind of *Repairing* done with neatness and despatch. The smallest favor will be gratefully received and punctually and promptly executed.

He has on hand a quantity of his genuine *JAPAN VARNISH*, for boots and shoes, which, besides giving to the leather a beautiful jet-black lustre, mollifies and nourishes it by its lubricating qualities, so that the price will be trebly repaid in the additional durability imparted to the leather. It will contract no fœtid smell by keeping in any clime or season, and when polished, will not soil the whitest muslin. It is put up in stone jars, sealed with wax, and the maker's initials impressed upon the cork, with proper directions labelled on the jar, and signed with his own holigraph. It is now selling at 25 cents per jar, just half the former price.

December 10—eoly.

Richardson's Philadelphia PRINTING INK,

WARRANTED equal to any (of the same name and price,) made in the U. States, adapted to the seasons of summer winter, and moderate weather; in small kegs; recommended by the test of trial;—sold, and to be sold at the usual prices of good Ink in this city

R. Patterson, Agent,

Market Street, Pittsburgh

February 11—m3t

Boarding & Day School.

MRS. OLVER,

ENCOURAGED by several families of respectability in Pittsburgh, proposes to receive for TUITION, on the first of April next, a limited number of *YOUNG LADIES*

She is aware her proposal involves great responsibility; but is somewhat emboldened by the gratification which has resulted from her experience in the Education of Children; and it will be her desire, whilst conveying instruction, to win attention by kindness and affection—to cause a knowledge of things to accompany the use of words, and whilst informing the mind, to spare no pains to improve the heart

Mrs. Olver has the pleasure to acquaint her friends, that Mrs. BARROW has been prevailed on to give instruction in Music. French and Drawing.

TERMS

Needle Work, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic Grammar, History, and Geography,	per quarter $5 00
MUSIC,	8 00
FRENCH,	6 00
DRAWING,	6 00

Corner of Front and Grant streets,
Pittsburgh, March 11, 1825—tf.

Orphans' Court Sale.

PURSUANT to an alias order, granted by the Orphans' Court of Allegheny County, will be offered for sale, by public outcry, at the Court House, in the city of Pittsburgh, on MONDAY, the 21st inst. at 12 o'clock, M. all the right, title, interest and claim, which the late John Deal had of, in and to Lot No. 235, (numbered, erroneously, in a former advertisement of sale, 234) situated on Second Street, between Ferry street and Chancery Lane, in the city of Pittsburgh, having a front on Second Street of thirty-five feet, and extending towards Front Street, eighty feet, more or less and a large frame building, erected thereon.

By the Court,

WM. PENTLAND, Clk.

The House erected on this Lot rents for fifty four dollars per annum, and the claim to said House and Lot, adverse to that of the heirs and representatives of said John Deal, has been relinquished, by a deed, with a covenant of warranty, executed in my favor, which may be seen, by any person intending to bid at the sale, on application to B. R. Evans, my attorney.

Wm. Wolf,

Administrator of John Deal, deceased.

March 11—2t

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims on the subscriber are requested to present them on the first of April.

Lemmon Irvin.

March 11, 1825.—3t.

Poetry.

From the Boston Spectator.

Come from thy home in the far blue sky,
Spirit of beauty, and love, and song!
Hang on thy airy pinions nigh
When the dreams of my wayward fancy throng;
Give them a brighter and gayer hue,
Shape them to forms of finer mould,
Fairer than any painter drew,
Brighter than all the gods of old.

Lead me to that delicious clime,
Where the Anana swells and glows,
Lay me beneath the flowering lime,
Where the dew in drops of nectar flows;
There let the visions of beauty rise,
And float in fairy trains away,
Bright as their own unclouded skies,
And rich as the parting light of day.

Bring to my heart the melting tone,
Once so sweet to my lingering ear;
Tho' the days of youth have flown,
Still that tone to my heart is dear:
Now it seems to murmur by,
Soft as the wind in a bed of flowers;
Now the falling whispers die;
Gone is the dream of my fairest hours.

Dimly the visions of beauty fade,
Like the cloud that melts in the evening air;
When its colors vanish shade by shade,
Till the blue of the sky alone is there;
Ere they have wholly faded, throw,
Spirit of beauty! one glance to me,
Bright as the last and fullest glow
Of the setting sun on the golden sea.

Y.

From the Washington Gazette.

Give me a demijohn of gall,
A pen of cane reed, split with a broad-axe,
A sheet of paper broad as Congress Hall,
And vig'rous nerves as tough as coblers' wax.
Let me be starved and poor and meanly clad,
Encircle me with duns to make me mad;
Coddle my skullpit with the flames of brandy,
Then let me write how much I hate a dandy.

Ye mincing, squinting, smockfaced pretty things,
With corsets laced as tight as fiddle-strings;
Chook'd as a toad and supple as a cat,
About the *waist* D sharp, the *pate* B flat.
Ye cringing, superserviceable slaves,
Ye self-complacent, brainless, heartless knaves;
Ye lizard-looking apes with catfish gills,
Ye scoundrels, go and pay your *Tailors' Bills.*

PUMPKIN VINE.

FOR NASHVILLE.

The Steam Boat Lawrence,

CAPTAIN REARICK,

(Now on her passage from New Orleans.)

WILL leave this place for Nashville, on or about the 10th of March. The Lawrence is a new boat, and has first rate accommodations for passengers. For freight or passage apply to

Duncan & Forsyth.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 14, 1825—tf

The New, Fast-running and Substantial Steam Boat.

Friendship.

Captain Wm. Hulbert.

WILL leave this port on or about the 15th of March next, and will take freight to any port on the Mississippi, Ohio, or Cumberland Rivers, for which a sufficient quantity may offer.

For further particulars, having superior accommodations for passengers, apply to

Duncan & Forsyth.

Pittsburgh Feb. 11.—tf.

For Saint Louis.

The substantial and fast running Steam Boat.

INDIANA,

Captain Clark,

WILL leave this place from the 5th to the 10th of March, for the above port For freight or passage (having superior accomodations,) apply to

Duncan & Forsyth.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 14, 1825—tf

LOWRIE & CURTIS,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

HAVE REMOVED to the large Brick Ware house, corner of Third and Wood Streets opposite H. Holdship's Bookstore, where they have on hand, and offer for sale, on the most accommodating terms.

Y H. and Imperial Teas,
Best Green Coffee,
Liquor and Wines,
Old Whiskey, Tobacco, Dye Stuffs,
Nails, Iron, Window-Glass,

And a general assortment of all articles in their line of business. Orders will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.

Alderman Lowrie's Office,

Is in the North corner of the Diamond.

Dec. 31, 1824—tf

SAMUEL KINGSTON,

Attorney & Counsellor at Law,

HAS REMOVED HIS OFFICE, to the North east corner of the Diamond, Pittsburgh, where clients will please to call on him. An arrangement has been made, by which Walter Forward, Esq. will be associated with him in preparing and trying his causes. He hopes that by the most assiduous attention to his professional duties, he will merit and receive a share of public patronage.

Samuel Kingston.

Pittsburgh, July 30, 1824—tf.

N. B. Conveyances and other instruments of writing executed with accuracy and despatch.

LAW NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER has resumed his professional business, and will be found at the office now occupied by S. Kingston, Esq

W. Forward.

Pittsburgh, July 30, 1824—tf

FOR SALE.

I will sell a few Lots,

SITUATE on that handsome level, nearly opposite to William Robinson's, between the Allegheny Bridge and Allegheny-Town.

John M'Donald.

March 11—tf

Wanted, in Harmonie, Pa.

A PERSON who is capable of Teaching all the branches of English and Classical Education. To such an one, a dwelling and the Seminary house will be furnished gratis, together with other accommodations, Suitable Trustees are appointed, and every thing will be in readiness to commence the School on the 1st of April next. No certain salary will be promised, but the Teacher will be entitled to all the tuition money. As an inducement, it may be said that a considerable number of scholars are now waiting for the opening of the school. Letters addressed to the subscriber, to William, Hays, Pittsburgh, John Gilmore, Butler, or Samuel Power, Beaver, (now in Harrisburgh,) will be punctually attended to.

Abraham Zeigler.

Harmonie, Feb. 25—tf

NOTICE.

J. TOWNE

HAS REMOVED his LOTTERY and EXCHANGE OFFICE to the north east corner of Market and Third Streets, where he will continue to buy and sell most kinds of Bank Notes and Specie, and will transact all kinds of Lottery and Exchange Business, as usual.

J. T. Has just received from Philadelphia a handsome assortment of

Satin Paper Hangings,

With VELVET BORDERS. He has also a good assortment of low-priced PAPERS, which will be sold very low for cash;

April 9—tf.

TO RENT,

From the first day of April next,

THE WAREHOUSE at present occupied by Davis & Hanson, as an Auction Store. Apply to

Allen & Grant,

Who have for Sale,

100 boxes TIN PLATES,
Twenty-Five Bales
COTTON,
NEW CROP,
Forty Casks Refined,
SALTPETRE
300 Boxes WINDOW GLASS,
40 do. BOTTLES, *assorted*
3000lbs. SHOT, assorted numbers.

☞ Writing, Printing, Wrapping & Tea

PAPER,

A constant supply from the Sewickly Grove Mill

For Nashville,

The Steam Boat Pittsburgh,

CAPTAIN WALKER,

Expected from New-Orleans, with a cargo of Sugar, &c. for the Subscribers, will load for the above port.

Allen & Grant.

February 4, 1825—tf

Pittsburgh and Philadelphia Line
OF

MAIL COACHES.

New Arrangement.

THE attention of Travellers going East and West is hereby particularly invited The Proprietors of this Line have, at the solicitation of many of their fellow-citizens, determined to increase the running of their Coach, from Pittsburgh, via Huntingdon, Lewistown, and *Harrisburgh, to three times per week* in less than four days each trip,—they being met at the *latter* place by three different Lines of Stages, on the same evening,—one running by way of Reading, and one by Lancaster, to Philadelphia, and one other, via Little York, to Baltimore. Travellers will not only get on with as much facility, but they will have a choice of Routes from Harrisburgh, which will at least afford variety. Every possible attention will be paid to their accommodation, and their fare and travelling expenses generally, made as low as on any other stage route in Pennsylvania. The owners cannot be accountable for baggage.

RATES OF FARE.

From Pittsburgh to Harrisburgh, (For any intermediate distance, 6 cts. per mile.)	$10 00
From Harrisburgh to Philadelphia,	6 50
	$16 50

This Line will call for passengers at any public or private house, at either end of the Line, and will also drive to any place within a reasonable distance, to let out gentlemen or ladies with their baggage. It will leave the hotels of Col. Ramsay, in Pittsburgh, and Mrs. Buehler, in Harrisburgh, respectively, on the mornings of Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

Jno. Blair & Others.

Feb. 4, 1825—tf.

GRAPE VINES.

MR. DALCK respectfully informs the lovers of good Fruit, that he has yet on hand a considerable number of the very best

GERMAN VINE PLANTS,

which he is prepared to plant in the most approved manner, or he will give directions by which the purchasers may plant them. They ought to be planted in all this month.

He will be found every day during the present month at the residence of Mr Jacob Baker, in Second, near Grant street, or at the house of Mr. Jacob Byerly, in Wood street.

The Vines must be paid for on delivery.

☞ For sale as above, a quantity of the MONTHLY CLOVER SEED.

March 11—[illegible]

EKIN & LEDLIE,

Commission Merchants,

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do. border,		25
Whitewashing,		37½ per room

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June 20—tf.

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CASSINETTS,
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BOMBAZETTS,
CALICOES, &c.

ALSO,—A superior assortment of fashionable FALL RIBBONS: Barage, Merino, Cashmere and Silk HAND KERCHIEFS

ALSO,—A select assortment of *Hardware, Queensware* and *Groceries,* all of which they will sell low for Cash or Beeswax, Country Linen, Bags &c.

Oct 22, 1824—tf.

J. GALLAGHER,

BELL & BRASS FOUNDER,

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Adjoining the Copper and Tin shop of L. Peterson.

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Church, Court-House, Academy, Factory and Tavern

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Made to any size,
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And every description of

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FOR STEAM ENGINES, FACTORIES, &c.

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January 7—3m*

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Pittsburgh, Feb. 13, 1824. tf.

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FROM 4 to 7 years old, from 15 to 17 hands high, well gaited, for which I will give a generous price in cash.

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W. Graham, Jr.

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STORAGE

AND

Commission Business.

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Scott & Rule.

St. Louis, January 1825—[28—3m]

P. S In order to prevent delays in forwarding Goods consigned to us to be re-shipped to Franklin or elsewhere on the Missouri River, we have provided and will constantly have first rate Keel Boats and careful captains or patroons, well acquainted with the navigation of that river, which will enable us to despatch the Goods with very little delay. We have also made arrangements for the quick despatch of Goods to be forwarded to any port on the Mississippi River. S & R

To Let,

And possession given the first of April next,

THE HOUSE, at present occupied as the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank, situate in Third Street, between Market and Wood Streets.

For terms apply to JOHN SCULL, or either of the subscribers.

John Hannen
John Liggett.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 21—tf

Seminary for Young Ladies.

MR. & MRS. BAKER,

RESPECTFULLY inform the public, that they have opened a SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES, in that commodious three story house on north Fourth street, next door to the corner of Market street, the terms of which will be found to correspond with the times. They pledge themselves to use every exertion in advancing the improvement of those who may be entrusted to their care. The experience of twenty years will enable them to redeem their pledge. The terms are as follow.

Reading, Writing, Arithmetic; English Grammar, Orthography, Geography, with a complete knowledge of the Globes, with plain Sewing & Marking,	$3 00
The above, with Embroidery, Cotton Work Tambour, in addition,	2 00
Fillagree, Artificial Flowers, Fringe and Netting, Drawing and Painting, in addition,	2 00
	$7 00

Making 7 dollars for all the useful and ornamental branches mentioned above.

Music, Vocal and Instrumental, per qr. $8 00

As the Piano Forte has always been considered an instrument peculiarly adapted to accompany the voice, and without which it loses much of its value, Mr. B. will use every exertion, by precept and example, to improve the voices of those who may wish to come under his tuition.

N. B. PIANO FORTES of every description, TUNED and REPAIRED in the best manner, and on reasonable terms.

March 11—6m

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County, and to me directed, will be exposed to sale, by Public Vendue or outcry, at the Court-House in the city of Pittsburgh,

On Monday, the 21st day of March, 1825,

At 10 o'clock, A. M. the following property, viz:

All the right, title interest and claim of *Nathaniel Plummer*, Jr. of, in and to one undivided moiety or equal half part of three hundred and sixty acres of land, more or less, situate in St. Clair township, in said county; adjoining lands of Andrew M'Farland, Robert Shawhan, Martin M'Kean's heirs; John Woods' heirs, and others: on which there are erected, a large stone dwelling house, a frame barn, a number of small houses, and a stone still house, and on which there are three apple orchards, two currant gardens, and about two hundred acres of land cleared.—Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Nathaniel Plummer, jr. at the suit of the *Bank of Pennsylvania.*

ALSO All the right, title, interest and claim of *Peter Sharffer and John Obey*, of, in and to, two certain lots or pieces of ground, situate in the Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh, and marked on Geo A. Bayard's plan of part of the said Liberties, No. 67 and 68 bounded by Water street, by lot No 66, by the Allegheny river, and by Walnut street, containing together in breadth 100 feet, and extending from Water street to the Allegheny river, on which is erected a two story brick house, &c. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Peter Shaeffer and John Obey, at the suit of *James B. Clow for use of Jacob Ewart.*

L. Stewart, Shff.

SHERIFF'S-OFFICE,
Pittsburgh, Feb. 25, 1825.

J. BYRNE,

Umbrella Manufacturer,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the manufacture of UMBRELLAS and PARASOLS, of the most substantial kind, and neatest fashion, at his shop, in Third street, north side, between Wood and Market streets, where he will always be found, ready and willing to execute their commands in the line of his profession. Having paid a fee, and served a regular time to the business, under a first master, in one of the most fashionable cities of Great Britain, he feels confident he will be able to satisfy every reasonable expectation.

Every kind of *Repairing* done with neatness and despatch. The smallest favor will be gratefully received and punctually and promptly executed.

He has on hand a quantity of his genuine *JAPAN VARNISH*, for boots and shoes, which, besides giving to the leather a beautiful jet-black lustre, mollifies and nourishes it by its lubricating qualities, so that the price will be trebly repaid in the additional durability imparted to the leather. It will contract no fœtid smell by keeping in any clime or season, and when polished, will not soil the whitest muslin. It is put up in stone jars, sealed with wax, and the maker's initials impressed upon the cork, with proper directions labelled on the jar, and signed with his own holigraph. It is now selling at 25 cents per jar, just half the former price.

December 10—eoly.

Richardson's Philadelphia

PRINTING INK,

WARRANTED equal to any (of the same name and price,) made in the U. States, adapted to the seasons of summer winter, and moderate weather; in small kegs, recommended by the test of trial,—sold, and to be sold at the usual prices of good Ink in this city

R. Patterson, Agent,
Market Street, Pittsburgh

February 11—m3t

Boarding & Day School.

MRS. OLVER,

ENCOURAGED by several families of respectability in Pittsburgh, proposes to receive for TUITION, on the first of April next, a limited number of *YOUNG LADIES.*

She is aware her proposal involves great responsibility; but is somewhat emboldened by the gratification which has resulted from her experience in the Education of Children; and it will be her desire, whilst conveying instruction, to win attention by kindness and affection—to cause a knowledge of things to accompany the use of words, and whilst informing the mind, to spare no pains to improve the heart

Mrs. Olver has the pleasure to acquaint her friends, that Mrs. BARLOW has been prevailed on to give instruction in Music, French and Drawing.

TERMS

Needle Work, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic Grammar, History, and Geography,	per quarter $5 00
MUSIC,	8 00
FRENCH,	6 00
DRAWING,	6 00

Corner of Front and Grant streets,
Pittsburgh, March 11, 1825—tf.

Orphans' Court Sale.

PURSUANT to an alias order, granted by the Orphans' Court of Allegheny County, will be offered for sale, by public outcry, at the Court House, in the city of Pittsburgh, on MONDAY, the 21st inst. at 12 o'clock, M. all the right, title, interest and claim, which the late John Deal had of, in and to Lot No. 235, (numbered, erroneously, in a former advertisement of sale, 234) situated on Second Street, between Ferry street and Chancery Lane, in the city of Pittsburgh, having a front on Second Street of thirty five feet, and extending towards Front Street, eighty feet, more or less and a large frame building, erected thereon.

By the Court,

WM. PENTLAND, Clk.

The House erected on this Lot rents for fifty four dollars per annum, and the claim to said House and Lot, adverse to that of the heirs and representatives of said John Deal, has been relinquished, by a deed, with a covenant of warranty, executed in my favor, which may be seen by any person intending to bid at the sale, on application to B. R. Evans, my attorney.

Wm. Wolf,
Administrator of John Deal, deceased.

March 11—2t

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims on the subscriber are requested to present them on the first of April.

Lemmon Irwin.

March 11, 1825.—3t.